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RUSSELL ERRETT, EDITOR.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES OF THE GALE.

LONDON, October 22.—Six fishermen were drowned off Lowenstoff during the gale yesterday.

GERMAN MINISTER AT LISBON ROBBED BY BRIGANDS.

LONDON, October 23—5:30 A. M.—A railway train bearing the Count Von Brandenburg, Minister of Germany at Lisbon, who was on his way home, was stopped by brigands yesterday, near Ciudad Real, in Spain, and the Minister robbed of four hundred dollars in cash, his watch and all the valuables he had on his person.

France.

THIERS DEFENDS HIMSELF.

PARIS, October 22.—Ex-President Thiers has written a letter indignantly denying that he ever represented that the French Government was actuated by sentiments hostile to Italy. He maintains, that on the contrary, he has constantly affirmed that the country, Government and Assembly disapproved of any movement against Italy.

COMPLEXION OF GENERAL COUNCILS.

PARIS, October 22.—Thus far, eighty-one of the Councils General have chosen their presidents. Of this number, fifty-two are Conservatives and twenty-nine Republicans—a Conservative gain of six.

Prince Charles Bonaparte is elected President of the Council General of Corsica.

PENSION TO GUNOK.

M. Magne, late Minister of Finance, has been granted a pension of six thousand francs.

Germany.

INFLUENCE IN FAVOR OF VON ARNIM.

BERLIN, October 22.—It is stated that Emperor William granted audience to-day to Count Arnim Boitzinburg. This signifies that the crisis has arrived in the Von Arnim affair, and it remains to be seen whether Prince Bismarck or the powerful Arnim family will prove victors.

CORING TRIAL OF KULLMANN.

BERLIN, October 22.—Prince Bismarck will remain in the city during the trial of Kullmann, his ex-Minister, as he could the testimony of the Chancellor be required, he will be examined here.

NO DESIGNS ON THE NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.

BERLIN, October 22.—The *North German Gazette* states that the German Government has no intention of occupying any part of the Navigator Islands.

VON ARNIM'S CIVIL SUIT.

BERLIN, October 22.—Count Von Arnim's civil suit was rejected by the Metropolitan Court of this city, but was referred to the Court of Second Instance.

THE REICHSTAG WILL INQUIRE CONCERNING VON ARNIM'S CASE.

LONDON, October 23.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Daily News* says the Ultramontane members of the Reichstag have resolved to question Prince Bismarck concerning his treatment of the Count Von Arnim.

Spain.

TWO CARLIST CHIEFS CAUGHT.

MADRID, October 22.—The Carlist chiefs, Lozana and Puster, have been arrested while passing through Cordoya in disguise. It is probable that Lozana will be summarily tried and executed, at the Seport where he recently ordered the shooting of several railway officials.

The provinces of Murcia and Alicante are now free of Carlists.

Italy.

GARIBALDI A CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE, October 22.—Garibaldi has accepted the nomination as a candidate for Parliament from Rome, stipulating that he is to attend the Chamber only when he thinks his presence necessary.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 22.—Steamship Canada, from New York, arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, October 23.—Steamship Herrmann, from New York, arrived.

LIVERPOOL, October 22.—Steamship The Queen, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 23, 3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £93,000. Proportion of bank reserve to liability 55¾ per cent. Consols for money 92⅝@92⅝; account, 92⅝@92¾. United States bonds—6-20's 1865, 109¾@110; do. do., 1867, 109; 10-40's, 108¾; new 5's, 105. New York Central, 95; Erie, 27¾@27⅝; do preferred, 45.

PARIS, October 22.—The specie in the Bank of France decreased 9,000 francs during the past week. Rentes 62 francs 27½ centimes.

ANTWERP, October 22.—American petroleum 24½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, October 22.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7⅝@7⅞; Orleans 8¼@8. Sales 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export and 7,800 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Beef—prime mess 85s. Lard 61s 6d.

IRONTON, OHIO.

New Coal Vein Discovered on Etna Company's Land.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., October 22, 1874.

The Etna Iron Works have found a new coal vein on their land. It is fifty feet below the limestone ore, and measures as follows: Twelve inches of cannel coal, thirty-one of bituminous, three inches of slate and twelve inches of bituminous. The cannel is excellent. The bituminous has not been analyzed, but it is believed to be good. There is abundance of it on the company's land. It is on the Conway branch of the Iron Railroad.

Winter Navigation of Gulf and River St. Lawrence.

QUEBEC, October 22.—At a special meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade, of Levis, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this Council, after hearing explanations by Wm. Sewell, of the possibility of the navigation of the Gulf and the river St. Lawrence, from Quebec to the sea, during the winter months, believe that navigation can be accomplished by steam with comparative ease and safety. The Council, therefore, trust that the Dominion Government will take the question into serious consideration.

Maryland Jockey Club.

BALTIMORE, October 22.—The Jockey Club races were continued to-day. The first race, one mile, for two year olds, was won by Aristides; Betty Ward, colt, second; Aniella third. Time 1:44¾.

The second race, free handicap sweepstakes, two miles and a half, was won by Ballaukeel; Shylock second; Bonnie Dundie third; Harry Bassett fourth. Time 4:31¾.

The third race, mile heats, was won by Grinstead; Bonny Boy second; Jodie B. third; Survivor, the favorite, distanced. Time 1:45¼ and 1:43½.

The fourth race, match between Mollie Darling and O'Neill, was won by the latter, in 1:48¾.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle States, stationary barometer, rising temperature, northeast to southeast winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lake region, falling barometer, northeast winds and warmer and cloudy weather. For the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southeast, veering to northwest winds, cloudy weather and rain.

The mother of Senator Logan died at Murphysborough, Ills., yesterday.

Two steamers have arrived at Havana with fifteen hundred and fifty soldiers from Spain.

The Board of Trade of Kingston, Ontario, yesterday condemned the proposed reciprocity treaty by a vote of seven to six.

The steamers Ville de Paris, from Brest; Trisia, from Hamburg, and England, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

Letters have been received at the Philadelphia Centennial rooms from Brazil, which indicate that the Emperor will be one of the national guests in 1876.

A solemn requiem high mass was celebrated yesterday morning in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, New Orleans, at the request of the relatives of the citizen soldiery who fell in the late conflict in that city.

Governor Furnas, of Nebraska, having pardoned the notorious forger and swindler, J. L. Weber, much indignation is expressed throughout the State. The Governor was burned in effigy at Fremont Wednesday night.

The following are the officers of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio, reappointed at Columbus yesterday: Wm. W. Cunningham, of Newark, R. W. Grand Orator; A. G. Byers, of Columbus, R. W. Grand Chaplain; Apollo M. Rose, of Cincinnati, R. W. Grand Marshal; John S. Stewart, of Springfield, W. Sr. Grand Deacon; Edwin Morrell, of Columbus, W. Jr. Grand Deacon; Jacob Randall, Grand Tyler.

Monongahela for Coal.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on Flour and one per cent. discount on Sugars, Rosin, Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese, and all kinds of Groceries, paid within ten days from date of sale, at the Checkered Front. T. C. JENKINS.

POLITICAL.

State.

We give below the nominations for Congress by both parties in this State, and the Republican nominations for Senate and Assembly, with the vote on the latter in 1873.

CONGRESSIONAL.

District.	Republican.	Democrat.
1—1, 2, 7 and 20th wards, Phila.	C. Freeman	T. B. Florence
2—8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 29th and part of 17th wards, Phila.	Chas. O'Neill*	Benj. Rush.
3—3, 5, 6, 11, 26 and 30th wards, Phila.	D. F. Houston	S. J. Randall*
4—15, 21, 24, 27, 28 and 32nd wards, Phila.	Wm. D. Kelly*	W. V. McGrath
5—18, 19, 22, 25 and part of 17th wards, Phila.	A. C. Harmer*	John Robbins.
6—Cheltenham and Delaware	W. Townsend*	W. D. Harman
7—Montgomery, 3 and part of Bucks	A. Woods, jr.	E. L. Acker.
8—Berks	J. H. McKnight	Hiester Clymer*
9—Lancaster	A. Herr Smith*	Wm. Patton.
10—Northampton, Lehigh and part of Bucks	Jas. S. Biery*	Wm. Motchler.
11—Columbia, Montour, Carbon, Monroe, Pike & part of Luzerne	Chas. Albright*	F. D. Collins.
12—Rest of Luzerne	W. W. Ketcham	H. B. Wright.
13—Schuylkill	Theo. Garrett	Isaac Reiley.
14—Dauphin, Northumberland and Lebanon	J. B. Packer*	Wm. Breslin.
15—Braxton, Susquehanna, Wyoming and Wyoming	L. Laporte	J. Powell.
16—Tioga, Potter, Mchean, Cameron, Lycoming and Sullivan	Sobieski Ross	H. W. Early.
17—Cumbria, Bedford, Blair and Somerset	S. Steel Blair	Jno. Reily.
18—Franklin, Fulton, Perry, Juniata and Mifflin	Hindman Snyder and Snyder	I. Wisterer
19—York, Adams & Cumberland	H. S. McNair	Levi Maish.
20—Union, Clinton, Centre, Clearfield, Elk and Mifflin	John Taylor	L. A. Mackey.
21—Westmoreland, Greene and Fayette	A. Stewart Jr.	J. W. Turney.
22—Pittsburgh and part of Alleghe- ny county	J. S. Negley*	J. H. Hopkins.
23—Rest of Allegheny county	T. M. Bayne	A. G. Cochran
24—Washington, Beaver and Lawrence	J. W. Wallace	G. W. Miller.
25—Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson and Forest	Harry White	Geo. A. Jenks.
26—Butler, Mercer and Crawford	James G. White	Jas. Sheakley.
27—Erie, Warren and Venango	C. B. Curtis*	A. F. Egbert.

*Members of the present Congress.

District.	Rep. Candidates.	Rep. Dem.
1—3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 22d, 23th, 24th, 25th and 27th are Republican, and may be counted on, under ordinary circumstances, to elect the Republican candidates by 4,000 majority. The 9th, 10th, 20th and 21st are Democratic, pretty surely; and the 12th and 13th are close and doubtful. The 12th has a small nominal Democratic majority, but Mr. Ketcham is very popular and will in all probability be elected. The 13th, (Schuylkill) is Democratic, as a general rule, but there is an extensive revolt against Holly, the Democratic candidate, and Garrett- son's election is highly probable. Mr. Myers, a member of the present Congress is running an Independent candidate in Harmer's district, but the district is so strongly Republican that it is not considered likely he will take off enough votes to elect Robbins.		
2—3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 11th wards, Philadelphia	David Mowatt	3,037 5,975
3—21st, 22d, 24th and 27th wards, Phila.	Horatio G. Jones	7,154 3,851
4—10th, 26th and 29th wards, Phila.	Elish W. Davis*	6,931 3,504
5—7th, 8th and 9th wards, Phila.	A. Dunkel	4,961 2,029
6—20th, 23d, 28th and 30th wards, Phila.	Hiram Horter	7,337 3,355
7—12th, 13th, 14th and 15th wards, Phila., except Allegheny, 2 members	Jacob Crouse	10,067 4,327
8—Part of Lancaster	P. Rockafield	5,953 1,741
9—Dauphin	Andrew J. Herr	3,219 3,328
10—Northampton	Samuel A. Bridges	3,211 3,211
11—Chester	Robt. L. McClellan	4,586 3,419
12—Part of Luzerne	Thomas Phillips	2,076 3,865
13—Rest of Luzerne	Henry B. Payne	4,402 3,152
14—Bradford and Wyoming	H. L. Scott	3,787 4,401
15—Tioga, Potter and McKean	Butler B. Strang*	4,900 2,658
16—Susquehanna and Wayne	Willis B. Watson	4,090 3,734
17—York	Wm. F. Smith	3,718 5,249
18—Schuylkill	M. M. Leveris	3,206 4,437
19—Cumberland and Adams	E. B. Brandt	5,304 6,466
20—Franklin & Hunt- ingdon	Theo. McGowan	6,062 5,215
21—Clinton, Clear'fld and Centre	F. P. McCormick	5,712 7,574
22—Somerset, Bed- ford and Fulton	E. D. Yutzy	5,499 4,882
23—Indiana & Jefferson	H. C. Wilson	4,612 2,725
24—Butler and Armstrong	Jas. S. Atkinson	3,580 4,737
25—Allegheny co. part of county	Hugh McNeil	2,278 2,128
26—4th to 22d & 27th wards, Pitt'b'h.		
A part of county	John C. Newmeyer	2,960 2,544
27—24th to 36th ward, Pittsburgh, and South of Rivers	Miles S. Humphrey's	2,805 2,629
28—Warren and Ve- nango	W. S. McMullen	4,132 3,941

*Members of last House. †Independent.

The Republicans in York county are running two candidates for Congress, and the result may be the election of the Democrat in the district.

A light Republican vote next month will mean a small Republican majority, and the loss of several Republican Congressional districts.

G. M. Bigham and J. C. Hunter have withdrawn their names from the Prohibition ticket in Westmoreland county, as candidates for Assembly.

Berks county will show a largely-reduced Democratic majority two weeks hence. The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says Hiester Clymer will have a hard run for Congress.

Isn't the Harrisburg *Telegraph* mistaken in its statement that "Hon. S. F. Miller, of Delaware county, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-first district. He represented his district in 1872-3, and the convention has now nominated him by acclamation."

Judge Jerry Black is the man the New York *Herald* thinks will be the choice of Pennsylvania for United States Senator in the event of the Legislature becoming Democratic. As Mr. Black believes that the late amendments to the Constitution should be "tried in the process of gradual extinction," he would suit the Democracy exactly. But they havn't got the Legislature yet.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Cleveland *Leader* of October 16th has the following on the nomination of Hon. G. White, of Mercer county, for Congress: On Wednesday the Republican Congressional Conference of the Twenty-sixth district of Pennsylvania, composed of Mercer, Crawford and Butler counties, selected J. G. White, Esq., of Mercer, as the nominee of the district. Mr. White is an honored member of the Mercer bar, a young man of much more than ordinary intellectual acumen and of commanding presence, and has gone to Butler to-day to address Congressional Conference of the Twenty-sixth district of Pennsylvania, composed of Mercer, Crawford and Butler counties, selected J. G. White, Esq., of Mercer, as the nominee of the district. Mr. White is an honored member of the Mercer bar, a young man of much more than ordinary intellectual acumen and of commanding presence, and has gone to Butler to-day to address the Republican mass meeting. He will be a strong candidate, and will receive the support of every Republican in the district. He is a fine speaker. On the rostrum he has done the party great service throughout his county and State, but has never held an office. In his own county he received the nomination over two strong opponents, and in the district he was chosen upon such opposition as Hon. S. Newton Pettis, of Meadville, and Hon. John M. Thompson, of Butler. Mr. White's party antagonist is Mr. James Sheakley, a prominent, straight-laced Democrat of the same county. If a thorough canvass is made and a full vote polled, Mr. White's majority will be about two thousand, as the district is strongly Republican. The election occurs on the second Tuesday of November, and during the intervening time the political caudron will boil[illegible] to[illegible]. Mr. White is in every way worthy the suffrage of his district, and in Congress he will honor his constituents.

District.	Rep. Candidate.	Rep. Dem.
Mifflin	Alexander Reed	1,562 1,837
Monroe	No nomination	429 1,907
Montgomery, 5 members	R. W. Gerry W. J. Boltonn A. W. Shearer J. W. Schall Samuel Foust	6,892 7,156
Montour	James Cruikshank	821 1,229
Northampton, 3 members	C. S. Coffin J. B. Miller James Parvelo	2,200 4,013
Northumberland, 2 members	John L. Parker Jesse J. Fohn	3,307 3,417
Perry	John R. Sutcliffe	2,031 2,248
Pike	No candidate	128 407
Potter	Joseph Mann	823 945
Schuylkill, 1st district, part of county	John W. Morgan*	1,059 1,443
2d district, part of county	C. J. Londenslager	930 1,551
3d district, part of county, 3 members	Henry Enterline	1,023 1,546
4th district, Pottsville and part of county, 3 members	Samuel A. Loech Jas. Bucker Wm. J. Lewis	4,091 3,758
Snyder	G. A. Schoch	1,744 1,151
Somerset, 2 members	William Endsley J. D. Miller	2,333 1,151
Sullivan	No candidate	498 727
Susquehanna, 2 members	S. Falkenberg W. W. Williams	2,507 1,742
Tioga, 2 members	John J. Mitchell W. T. Humphrey	3,544 1,471
Union, 2 members	Chas. S. Weid*	1,822 1,929
Venango, 3 members	R. D. McCreary* S. B. Myers	2,430 2,229
Warren	John M. Dickey	1,832 1,657
Washington, three members	George W. Allen J. K. Billingslea J. F. Gabby	4,189 4,062
Wayne, 2 members	John Fard	1,901 1,961
Westmoreland, 3 members	F. B. Hoffman J. J. C. Hunter Geo. M. Bunn	5,878 4,712
Wyoming	Giles Roberts W. H. Lathe	1,182 1,492
York, 4 members	J. W. Graham A. N. Meyers Christ Kolbe	5,745 5,270

*Members of last House. †Independent.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

STAMPED ENVELOPE SUPPLY.

The Plympton Company Filling their Contract.

COLLECTOR SIMMONS AT THE CAPITAL.

Bad Case for Senator Flanagan, of Texas.

TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS AT NEWPORT.

The Jury in the Safe-Burglary Case Complete, with Seven White and Five Colored Men.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1874.

Stamped Envelopes.

The Plympton Company commenced yesterday the delivery of stamped envelopes, and the Postmaster General is now satisfied that there will be no further delay in the supply. The company will now work day and night until the supply is ahead of the demand. The average daily demand for stamped envelopes is about half a million, and the accumulated orders foot up about fourteen millions. There is great disappointment felt by the paid agents of other parties who hoped the Plympton Company would be unable to carry out their contract, and who have been endeavoring to manufacture public opinion against the Postmaster General. The wisdom and propriety of the course pursued by Governor Jewell is now abundantly vindicated.

Collector Simmons, of Boston, arrived here this morning. It was alleged that he was here on matters connected with Massachusetts politics, but Mr. Simmons says his visit has reference only to business. He has no doubt that Gov. Butler will be re-elected. He was at the Treasury Department to-day. Secretary Bristow says that Mr. Simmons has already saved a large amount to the Government by his administration of the Boston Custom House.

Senator Flanagan, of Texas.

The charges of corruption against Senator Flanagan, of Texas, in connection with Federal appointments in that State, are considered by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General as fully sustained. There is no doubt that the Senate will order the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate these charges against Mr. Flanagan. His term expires on the 4th of March.

Torpedo Experiments.

The Navy Department is now conducting a most interesting series of torpedo experiments at Newport, the results of which are awaited with much interest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1874.

GRANT AND A THIRD TERM.

The *National Republican* which has been advocating a third term for President Grant, says to-day: "The Presidency, during another term, would have but few attractions for him. It could confer upon him no further or higher honor. There is no reason, therefore, to suppose he desires it. On the contrary, his natural tastes and inclinations are known to be in the direction of domestic quietude and privacy."

PERSONAL.

The customs receipts for the week are as follows: Philadelphia, $191,395; Boston, $296,288; New York, $1,902,940; Baltimore, $98,655.

CHIEF OF SOUTHERN BRANCH OF SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

Major Geo. B. Chamberlain, United States Marshal at Atlanta, Ga., has been offered and has accepted the position of Chief of the Southern Branch of the Secret Service Department.

SAFE-BURGLARY JURY.

The jury in the safe-burglary case was completed to-day, and is composed of seven white and five colored jurors.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1874.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES FOR MAYOR AND REGISTER.

The Republican sub-committee that was appointed at the Convention on Tuesday last, this forenoon elected Salem P. Wells for Mayor and I. P. Jones for Register.

A RIOT AT THE COOPERS' UNION.

The principal boss coopers of the city yesterday informed their foremen that after Saturday night any of their employees who did not renounce the Coopers' Union would obtain no further employment from them. The effect of the affair will be to[illegible] out all members of the Coopers' Society, numbering over five thousand men.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Secretary of the State of New Jersey has warned the Secretary of the Oriental Insurance Company, of Jersey City, to discontinue the business of the company, as its affairs are in a most unsatisfactory condition.

GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS EMBARRASSED.

The Grant Locomotive Works, of Paterson, New Jersey, are understood to be in some trouble. A contract for fifty locomotives for the Russian Government was had, and conditions attached as to the time of delivery, which the Grant Company found impossible to comply with, and work thereon has, in the meantime, been suspended. The company show a large surplus over their liabilities, but its very available shape, and the future of its affairs is dependendent altogether upon the leniency of the Russian Government as to the interpretation of the contract. The creditors of the company will probably be asked, in the meantime, for an extension of time until communication can be had with the Russian Government. It is said that the company discharged a large number of men and will probably close their shops altogether for the present.

DEATH OF THOMAS DENNY.

Thomas Denny, a well-known member of the Stock Exchange, died to-day.

FAILURE OF NEWARK BANKERS.

The *Revenue News says* Meakin & Co., bankers, of Newark, New Jersey, have failed, with liabilities of seven hundred thousand dollars. Howell & Co., clothiers, Broad and Market streets, Newark, are involved by this failure two hundred thousand dollars. Major Perry, of Newark, also loses a large sum. Mr. Bolen, a lawyer residing at Woodside, has lost a considerable amount. The failure is caused by over-speculating in real estate.

SUSPENSION OF A GRAIN HOUSE.

The *Commercial* says the respectable house of W. H. Irving & Co., members of the Produce Exchange, and pretty extensively engaged in grain operations, have suspended. They claim to have made heavy losses during the past year, but say that with the forbearance of creditors, they will be able to resume business shortly.

SUIT AGAINST GENERAL BUTLER.

Jasper K. Herbert has commenced a suit in the Supreme Court of Kings county, to recover from General Benjamin F. Butler ten thousand dollars, being half of the legal fees in the cotton suit gained by the late Gazaway B. Lamar from the United States Government.

FIRE RECORD.

Extensive Fires in Northern Ohio.

CINCINNATI, October 22.—Advices from New Washington, Crawford county, Ohio, report two thousand five hundred acres of marsh, a few miles from that town, on fire. Great excitement prevails among the farmers in the vicinity, as their property is endangered. Numerous fires in the woods, in the Northern and Northwestern portion of Ohio, are reported as the effect of the continuous drought.

Springfield, Mass.—$25,000.

NEW YORK, October 22.—In Springfield, Mass., a barn belonging to H. W. T. Mali, of Stockbridge, the finest in Western Massachusetts, was burned last night, with one hundred and twenty-five tons of hay, five horses and other property. The loss is twenty-five thousand dollars.

ACCORDING to statistics in the speech of Speaker Blaine, at Oshkosh, there are in the United States sixteen cities having each a population exceeding 100,000, and an aggregate population of 4,500,000; twelve with a population exceeding 50,000 and less than 100,000, aggregating 750,000; fifty-three exceeding 20,000 and less than 50,000, aggregating over 1,500,000; and 198 having a population of 10,000 and over.

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents resulting from its use. Furnish drayage free and at the prices usually charged for ordinary brands of oil. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

LOUISIANA.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS AT WORK.

NEW IBERIA, LA., October 22.—Captain E. T. King, just arrived from St. Martinsville, reports the arrest, between twelve and two o'clock night before last, of Charles Hebert, at the Grand Placide Hotel, by the Deputy United States Marshal. He also reports the general belief that warrants are in the hands of the Deputy Marshal for the arrest of Colonel Alcibiades De Blanc, General DeClonet, Colonel Fournet and other prominent citizens.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR DEMONSTRATION IN DECEMBER.

NEW ORLEANS, October 22.—Active preparations are being made for the entertainment of the Knights Templar, who are expected from all sections of the Union, to attend the Grand Convocation, commencing Tuesday, December 1st. It is estimated that there will be between six thousand and seven thousand present. The session of the Grand Commandery will last three days. The first day will be the reception of the Grand Encampment, to be followed by a grand parade, grand banquet, excursions, etc.

THE SUGAR CROP.

The latest advices from the cane growings show an uncommonly large yield of cane per acre, and containing a greater proportion of sacharine matter than usual. The prospects are now good for the production of the largest crop of sugar that has been made in Louisiana since 1861.

ILLEGAL NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 22.—The Attorney General's opinion on the legality of naturalization before the Second District Court, will not be officially delivered till to-morrow, but he to-day expressed the conviction that all the naturalization papers issued from that court since 1864 are null and void. The Conservatives estimate the number of voters involved at four thousand.

Attorney General Field, in a conversation on the subject of the jurisdiction of the Second District Court, said that an act of Congress, passed on the 14th of April, 1872, relative to the naturalization of foreigners, provides that any Court of record in any individual State having common law jurisdiction, a seal, clerk and prothonotary, shall be considered as a District Court within the meaning of this act. Colonel Field affirms that since the adoption of the Constitution of 1874 the Second District Court has no common law jurisdiction, but has been known only as a court whose provinces is limited alone to probate matters. Prior to 1864 the court possessed not only probate jurisdiction but extensive common law jurisdiction, which at that time made it a tribunal provided with the essential requisites necessary in issuing certificates of citizenship. The Attorney General's opinion will be looked for with much anxiety, as it involves the right of about four thousand persons to vote. The legal quibble now raised causes much ill feeling against the authorities, being regarded by the Conservatives generally as purely a political move.

ARRESTS TO BE MADE AT SHREVEPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, October 22.—The following special is from Democratic sources: "SHREVEPORT.—On the authority of General Merrit and Commissioner Lovissee, we learn that warrants are preparing for the arrest of merchants and others, which will take place probably to-morrow. The *Times*, in an extra, advises submission to arrest by United States soldiers, but advises the parties so arrested not to give bond. The card on which arrests are to be made is getting additional signatures to-day, and our people show no signs of weakening."

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Propeller Brooklyn Blown Up and Sunk in the Detroit River.

Sixteen Persons Killed and Several Wounded.

DETROIT, October 22.—The propellar Brooklyn, of the Northern Transportation Company, exploded her boiler this afternoon, in the river, twelve miles below this city. Sixteen persons are reported missing. The steamer Cuba brought the survivors, a number of whom are badly injured, to this city.

The agents of the company, here, state that there were only seven passengers on board; others say there were at least ten. The crew numbered about twenty. It is thought that at least half those on board were killed.

THE PASSENGERS KILLED.

are, Mrs. Bobbin and child, of Oswego; a lady from Cleveland and two Frenchmen from Ogdensburg, names unknown, as the steward's books are in the sunken wreck.

THE CREW KILLED

are, John Morley, first cook, of Ogdensburg; second cook, unknown, of Oswego; Wm. Hilliard, second engineer, of Ogdensburg; James Romaine, wheelman; Michael Huck and James Phillips, firemen, of Cape Vincent; Mike Hanley, deck hand; Samuel Anderson, porter, Rossie near Falls.

THE SAVED PASSENGERS.

are, Captain Boardman, of Chicago, head injured and arm broken; James Mullen, of Green Bay, seriously injured; F. W. Stevens, of New Haven, leg broken and head cut; Riley Franklin, of Lodi, O., shoulder sprained and cut in the head.

THE CREW SAVED

are, Captain Harvey Brown, uninjured; first mate, Daniel Rider, arm broken; second mate, Abner Mellon, injured in leg; first engineer, William Stoddard, fatally hurt; wheelman, Antoine Parker, slightly; lookout, George Mead, uninjured; chambermaid, Mary Brown, leg broken; cabin boy, James Gibbons, unhurt; Amos Nelson, foot hurt; steward, William Plumsted, unhurt; and the colored deck hand, slightly: two deck hands, unknown.

The Brooklyn had a miscellaneous cargo, and was herself valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. Some of the injured passengers say the boat was racing with the propeller Cuba, which had passed her a short time before, and that she was carrying a tremendous head of steam when the catastrophe occurred. Captain Brown attributes the explosion to low water in the boiler. The explosion tore her apart, sinking her almost instantly, nothing but her pilot house remaining above water. A tug was sent to the scene of the disaster at five o'clock and returned at seven, not bringing any more people. Of the dead bodies that have as yet been recovered, it is reported that one is tied to a stake at Grassy pond.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Presidency of Michigan Central.

CHICAGO, October 22.—It is rumored that J. F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad, has tendered his resignation, and has gone to Boston to confer with the directors as to his successor.

Grand Trunk Outlet at Boston.

The *Inter-Ocean* says that the Grand Trunk proposes to make its outlet at Boston, and that the combined lines form an opposition. Unless the company goes into the Saratoga arrangement its freight will not be forwarded from Buffalo, except at local rates. We may be compelled to succumb, say the Grand Trunk people, but we don't believe it. It will be a hard fight, and then this combination will not last for all times. Suppose we give our business all to one company, could it possibly be[illegible] tation? We think not. The strong probability is that we will not go in. We can go along, and we are bound to. What we will do is to make Boston our outlet, and pay the local rates for the time being. The Dominion line of steamers now running out of Quebec are to run out of Boston, and the Grand Trunk will thus make rapid through shipments, and be dependent on no other company for facilities.

Sale of Blue Ridge Railroad.

CHARLESTON, October 22.—The Blue Ridge Railroad, including thirty-three miles of finished road in running order in South Carolina, and all the property and franchises of the company in South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina, was sold to-day in Anderson, South Carolina, by ex-Governor Scott for fifty-five thousand dollars in the interest of the firs mortgage bondholders.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Highly Colored Sensation in Gallipolis.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, O., October 22, 1874.

Yesterday evening Mrs. Wade shot a white woman, the wife of a colored man named Day, for alleged criminal intimacy with her husband, Albert Wade. The ball passed through her arm and lodged in the left lung. She is not expected to recover.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Runaway in Mendon, Mich.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MENDON, MICH., October 22, 1874.

Otis Jerratt, aged thirteen, who was driving his father's team home this evening, was thrown from the wagon by the horses being frightened and running away. His head struck a tree and he died almost instantly.

If your grocer don't have Dooley's Yeast Powder ask him to get a supply for yourself and friends. Dooley & Brother, Proprietors, 69 New street, N. Y. d*

FLOUR

GROCERIES

273 275

T. C. JENKINS

LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH PA.

CHECKERED FRONT,

THE

HOUSE THAT HANDLES

THE GREAT

White River

FLOUR!

BREAD from this Flour took the PREMIUM at the late Cambria County Fair, at Johnstown, Pa.

ORDERS NOW FILLED PROMPTLY FOR

White River Flour

COMPLETE LINE OF

GROCERIES.

ROAST COFFEE.

273 and 275 LIBERTY STREET.

WAREHOUSES AND STORAGE:

96 and 98 Water and 77 First Avenue.

NO RETAIL HOUSE CONNECTED.

BAKERS' KING!

The Greatest Bakers' Flour in Use.

BREAD BAKERS

Who have Bad Bread should Use this Brand.

RISING SUN!

IN BAGS AND BARRELS TO-DAY.

F. W. Jenkins & Bro.

WHOLESALE FLOUR MERCHANTS.

AKRON, O.

Heavy Suit Against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway—State Convention of Y. M. C. A.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., October 22, 1874.

An action has been brought against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company in the Summit county Court of Common Pleas, by the United States Rolling Stock Company, for the use of rolling stock forwarded by the latter company. Judgment is asked for something over half a million dollars, with interest.

The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association meets to-morrow. A large attendance is expected.

UTAH.

The Indictment of Congressional Delegate Cannon.

SALT LAKE, October 22.—As regards the indictment of George Q. Cannon, Congressional Delegate, for lascivious cohabitation, under the Territorial statutes, it is claimed that the Court can not indict him under the Polygamy act of Congress, which was passed in 1862, because the United States statute of limitations runs three years, although the Poland bill would allow a writ of error to the Supreme Court; whereas a prosecution under the Territorial law would not admit of such appeal. No more arrests have been made.

The total exports of produce from New York for the week ending Wednesday amounted to $5,352,959, mixed values, which is an increase over the week before of $812,967.

The Great White River is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS.
Checkered Front.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only, Ten Cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE Business House near center of trade. A good tenant can be had by addressing D., Commercial office.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH $25,000 to $50,000 in the best paying manufacturing business in the country; large demand unlimited. Address F., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A Young Man, a situation as Shipping Clerk, or any other capacity where he can make himself generally useful. Can give good references. Address X., this office.

WANTED—EVERY SPORTSMAN—To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c., at

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1874.

THE *Post* is a free trade organ with a thin veneering of Protection.

PENNSYLVANIA, accustomed to speak at the front, cannot afford to take any step backwards, even in the midst of issues of a local character.

THE New York *Herald* discants philosophically on the enduring vitality of the Democratic party." Ah, yes: and what is the cause of Beelzebub's wonderful longevity?

NOT a single farmer in Pennsylvania, if he has a proper conception of his own interests, can afford to vote for the free trade Democratic ticket, since by so doing he would simply be voting to deprive himself of the opportunity of securing a home market for his products; for this would inevitably be the result of that repeal of the tariff laws on whose accomplishment Democracy has so firmly set its heart.

HEPWORTH DIXON, an English literary *chiffonier*, is the latest foreign aspirant for lyceum honors among us. This man has written the greatest insults about American women, and he ought never to have an audience composed of them. No class of people deserve to be held in greater detestation than that class of European writers and lecturers who come here and make money and then go home and abuse our people and our institutions.

WE have received an advance synopsis of the report of the Bureau of Statistics concerning our foreign trade for the month ending July 31, 1874, and for the seven months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1873. Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the exports for the seven months ending July 31, 1874, exceeded the imports by $12,083,731, while for the corresponding period of 1873 the imports exceeded the exports by $52,956,561.

ENCOURAGED by the success of their party elsewhere, the Democrats of this State are straining every nerve to poll every vote which can be obtained for their Congressmen, and the only way to make a sure thing of defeating their hopes is for the Republicans themselves to bring out every vote. The Democratic doctrines of repudiation and free trade are unsound in theory, demoralizing in their tendencies, and their practical operation would work almost irreparable injury to the best interests of the whole nation.

THE spirit that murders unoffending female school teachers in Tennessee, and bushwhacks peaceable citizens in Louisiana, because they vote the Republican ticket, is exactly of a piece with the same spirit which in Pennsylvania clamors for "an undefiled and restored Constitution." And every vote for the Democratic ticket in this State, or for any third party candidates, only hastens the day of political anarchy and chaos, and helps the total undoing of all the noble liberty-giving work of the last fourteen years.

ONE of the oldest and most prominent citizens of New Orleans—a life-long Democrat—gives it as his opinion that the passion of the people of that city for lottery investments has done more to impoverish it than all the combined effects of war, overflow and bad government. It is quite likely. And it is quite significant, too. Out of the insane notion that life is a mere game of haphazard, and that something may possibly be gained from nothing, have arisen nearly all the mischiefs and miseries that afflict the South.

MUCH that is scurrilous and personal has been said in the Democratic press respecting the Republican prospects in the seven Congressional districts of Western Pennsylvania, and no one would suppose that the Republicans were not going to elect a single candidate, if we were to believe the utterances of the opposition. It is, however, safe to say that the Republicans will elect six candidates out of the seven, and thus send the usual delegation to Congress. The Protectionists of Western Pennsylvania are not in the habit of catering to free trade success.

SUPPOSE the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district is a Protectionist, as it is intimated he is. In the event of his election he would be completely powerless, as against his party. The Democracy are determined to press their free trade heresies with more vigor than ever, and under the controlling influence of the party Mr. COCHRANE would be as clay in the hands of the potter. Every manufacturer, mechanic and workingman in the district who is opposed to the overthrow of our tariff system, and the destruction of the industrial enterprises on which work, wages and prosperity depend, is directly interested in this matter.

ALREADY the blighting effects of the late successes of the Democratic repudiationists of Ohio and Indiana are beginning to make themselves felt. Among the most significant of the latest advices received in Wall street from Europe, is the news announcing a decline in American securities, together with the fact that considerable quantities of our bonds and stocks are being shipped from Europe to this country. The movement, in the best informed financial circles, is attributed solely to the interpretation given by European capitalists to the results of the recent elections in the States we have named. If a Democratic victory in two States can thus lower the character of our credit abroad, what would be the probable effect should that repudiation party obtain control of Congress? It would beget a financial panic, and spread misery, suffering and ruin from one end of the land to the other.

THE Republican canvass in the Twenty-fifth Congressional district, which has been somewhat languidly conducted until within a few days past, is now being prosecuted with telling warmth and energy. The unmerited assaults which have been directed against General WHITE, the Republican standard-bearer, are beginning to react strongly to his advantage, in the same manner as Governor HARTRANFT was helped by his enemies during the campaign of 1872. General WHITE has a reputation which calumniators cannot injure; his character for sincerity and integrity is above reproach, and his ability is everywhere recognized and acknowledged. His election will not only honor his district, but will also reflect credit upon the State at large. He deserves to be supported all the more vigorously by reason of the attempts which have been made to slur and slander him. And we think he will be.

THERE is one Republican nut which the Democratic organs of this State find it impossible to crack. It is the fact that the Republican administration is steadily paying off the State debt created by Democratic extravagance, profligacy and misrule. Every taxpayer, for example, can appreciate such interpreting facts as these: That since the beginning of the present fiscal year, December 1, 1873, State bonds have been redeemed to the amount of $1,000,000, and that before the end of the year the Commissioners of the sinking fund will redeem $300,000 more, thus paying off $1,300,000 of the State debt during the current fiscal year: that this Republican work of redemption has been going steadily on since 1861, removing the burden of debt from the State, which was heaped upon it by the Democratic party; that during the last thirteen years nineteen millions of debt have thus been paid off, and that this has been done not by heavy taxes, but by a wise policy in developing the resources of the State, and by honest and judicious management of its finances. The Democratic party in thirty years piled up a debt of $40,000,000, and, at the present rate of liquidation, the Republican party will pay it off in considerably less than that time. These are plain, simple, unanswerable facts which everybody can understand. They tell a glorious story for the Republican party, and no Democratic sophistry can effectually resist them or set them aside.

CREMATION appears to be slowly making way in Germany. As to the propriety and right of that mode of disposing of the mortal remains, German opinion is divided somewhat, like opinion in England and in the United States. Thus, a newspaper of Roman Catholic sympathies, the Silesian *Volkszeitung* refers with unconcealed disgust to the recent burning of the body of an old woman at Breslau. It should seem that the burning in this case was an experiment for the purpose of testing the efficacy of the method or apparatus, some time ago invented by Professor REICLAM and recommended by Professor VIRCHOW. Still, the Silesian newspaper man is indignant, and states that "the seventy-year-old lady whom the Breslau champions of culture burnt last week, was a Catholic, a believing Catholic. She was the widow SCHONGARTH. Three days before her death, and five days before her cremation, she had procured for herself the holy death-sacrament. Only with the greatest repugnance, and yielding only to force she finally let herself be taken to the hospital." Then from the newspaper man's statement it seems that the horse which dragged the vehicle in which she was conveyed, shied at the odor of gas and at the spirits of VIRCHOW and RECLAM with their heated furnace. These savans received her at the gate. "This poor woman who had lived honorably and died decently, was not to be honorably buried," says the scribe. "Her body, under the glances and grins of barbarous champions of culture (*culturmenschen*) was to be stewed, roasted and burnt! We summon the whole civilized world to witness whether the corpse-burners had the right to refuse a decent burial to a poor widow who did not commit suicide, who died in the Catholic faith and who left nine dollars in cash." The writer then adds that poor SCHONGARTH was at her death mere skin and bone, weighing hardly seventy pounds. And yet, "the horrible burning which an eye-witness described to us as an experiment to shudder at and make the hair stand on end, lasted a couple of hours. The experiment may also be considered as an utter failure. When once an obese culture—man—is to be burnt, the mourning survivors must stand for hours long until the disgusting operation of drying up a hundred pounds of human fat shall be completed."

Clearly enough the reporter is incompetent by reason of passion; his second-hand statement may not safely be taken as a fair account of the experiment. We must add that the "champions of culture," irritated most likely at the spirit of the foregoing statement, possibly by a clerical hand, take the liberty of retorting that the roasting and broiling of the bodies of men of culture at the present day need not be more disgusting than the same operations were to pious Spanish kings three hundred years ago. In those days even living men of culture, fat as well as lean, were roasted, and the ancestors of DON CARLOS took manifest delight in the odor, finding it fragrant. Though neither the narrative nor the retort can be deemed either particularly wise or particularly witty, it is perhaps well enough to know that such things are said.

NEMESIS IN UTAH.

It is by no means discreditable to the American press that so many newspapers have always refused either to engage in or to stimulate a crusade against the Mormons. Whatever the Mormons may have done, however disgusting their religious system, however repulsive their general character, there has never been a time when the persecution of them, even after the manner of nineteenth century persecutors, would not have involved dreadful and exciting injustice. Of the Utah Saints a considerable proportion have always been more ignorant, simple-minded dupes, who joined the sect in innocence, and continued to be members of it without forfeiting their natural claims upon the good will of their fellow men. Whether the United States Government did right in so long permitting missionaries of the sect to seek converts in foreign countries, without taking officially some special measures to enlighten and warn foreigners as to the real character of the Mormon religion, and as to the true nature of BRIGHAM YOUNG's rule, may possibly be a question. But it can hardly be a question that the Church of the Latter Day Saints having been allowed to grow and receive constant accessions of members from abroad, under the virtual sanction of the Washington Government, the American people could not, with decency or right, violently interfere with the society.

Happily the time seems to be near when YOUNG's sway can be restrained and controlled without violence or any form of injustice. It has for a good while been evident that the days of Mormonism are numbered. Though, of course, the superstition cannot but continue to linger in fragmentary forms for many a year, Mormonism, as a powerful organization, must inevitably die a certain and gradual death under the conditions in which it is now placed. It has been languishing, or at least shaky, ever since the United States Court began to administer or try to administer American law in the Territory, and with the lapse of every year the action of the Court becomes more effective in dealing with the evil. Under the law enacted by the last Congress "for the regulation of the selection of jurors and for the establishment of the jurisdiction of the Territorial Courts," a law which presently goes into force, it will be possible for the United States authorities not only to punish recent offenders, but to reach backwards and call to account those Mormons who committed atrocious crimes many years ago, and who have owed their impunity in part to the sympathy of co-religionists and in part to the fact that the subjects could not be legally investigated. A contemporary anticipating that the Grand Jury of Salt Lake district, soon to assemble for duty under the new law, will not fail to take due notice of the perpetrators of some of those long unpunished crimes, recalls the details of the famous Mountain Meadow massacre.

Seventeen years ago last month, a party of emigrants, on their way from Arkansas and Missouri to California, encamped for the night on the spot ever since associated with their fate. They were suddenly attacked by a band of Mormons led by a bishop of their church, and a hundred and thirty men, women and children were slaughtered. It is said that Mormons who beheld, who even took part in the deed, were horrified at its atrocity, but dared neither to disobey their leader nor even to remonstrate against the order. The author of the massacre has always been believed to be a man named LEE, but he has been protected by BRIGHAM YOUNG, whom Gentiles in Utah have always thought really responsible for the crime. Plunder was the motive assigned at the time for the massacre, the emigrants having with them a good deal of property of a kind useful to new settlers, and the Mormons in those days being less abundantly provided with such things than they are now. The articles taken were soon scattered all over the Territory, some of them, it is alleged, finding their way into the possession of the Prophet himself. LEE is still living near the scene of the massacre, and other prominent participants in it may be seen almost any day in the streets of Salt Lake.

It is only fair to remember that people of strange ways, and especially of strange religious faith, have always been exposed to odious or disgusting or horrible charges on the part of neighbors and fellow-citizens holding different views of life or religion. By the Mormons the Mountain Meadow massacre was blamed on the Indians. But several circumstances made it difficult to accept this account of it, and it is long since any body found it satisfactory. It is not yet too late to investigate the subject judicially, and we may hope that it will speedily be done. If Mormons are innocent of the crime, they can at least make a probable vindication, and if they are guilty, the crime is one of those to which prescription does not apply. However, late or slow, it is well that NEMESIS should overtake the murderers. Unfortunately for the theory of Mormon innocence, their Danites and Avenging Angels in those days were wont to do things in comparison with which the Mountain Meadow massacre seemed a mere excess.

A Murderous Projectile.

An ingenious projectile, invented by a Russian officer, is now claiming the attention of military scientists. The sezarech, as it is called, is an elongated shell, the head of which is completely spherical; a round shell upon the end of an iron cylinder. The two parts are united by a comparatively slight thickness of metal. When fired, the sezarech leaves the gun like an ordinary shell; but when it bursts, the cylindrical part alone flies in pieces, while the spherical head continues its flight intact, and may ricochet for hundreds of yards further. The advantage of such a shell against artillery, for example, is very great. After bursting and scattering its fragments among the ranks of the enemy, the head goes on to plunge into the infantry still further back.

THE new English bribery law, under judicial interpretation, cuts a clean swathe. One Parliamentary candidate has been unseated for giving away coal to the poor; another for giving an early breakfast on the day of election; another, a manufacturer, for giving his employees a holiday on election day, and allowing their wages to run on; another for announcing that he would revive an old custom and allow his townsmen to shoot rabbits on his grounds; another for promising that he would give a grand public tea party and display of fire-works. Whether shaking hands with the voters and kissing their babies would be brought within the scope of the law does not seem to have been tested by any cases of that sort.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Cochrane appears to be getting scared. Time he was.

Ex-Mayor Medill, of Chicago, has gone to Medilling with the *Tribune* again.

Let every Republican see to it that his neighbor is at the polls as well as himself.

There is a handsome working majority of Republican votes in our State. Get 'em out.

The bolters in the Twenty-third district are prospering the cause which they desert.

The repudiation successes in the West are injuring the negotiation of the new loan.

Poor Chicago. Olive Logan is there, with "The Woman Who Talks." That's herself.

Don't imagine, Republicans, that you can evolve victory out of your inner consciousness.

Apathy is the meanest species of enemy in the world, and it must be conquered by extra diligence.

Well, we know of no law to prevent the Democratic organ here from being a persistent and irreclaimable idiot.

St. Louis hails the advent of a man from Fall River who is anxious to put up a million-dollar cotton mill out there.

The free lovers of Vermont have become an incorporated association, and will have all the power of other corporate bodies.

General Sheridan will now have to manage the Department of the Missouri without the counsel of his aid, Fred. Grant.

Wisconsin has started out in cotton culture, and the first bale ever grown in the State was recently on exhibition in Janesville.

Our Bureau of Statistics is achieving a fine reputation in Europe for the completeness and authenticity of its publications.

In all the districts where they worked with their might in Ohio, the Republicans carried the day. So they will in Pennsylvania.

Those who wish to see the Republican ticket elected in Pennsylvania should bear in mind that to effect this work and votes are required.

The annual product of American watches, notwithstanding the dull times, exceeds 200,000, and the capital invested reaches $5,000,000.

Some very plain people say that inebriation means drunkenness. But the *Post* insists that anti-protection does not mean free trade.

The *Post*, perhaps, is not the most satisfying example of journalism. It is now trying to make black appear white, and the reverse.

Ex-Governor Bigler has gone to New England again, to continue the work of organizing local Centennial boards. Success to him.

The Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Congressional district are working hard, and will give a good account of themselves in November.

There is a tinge of melancholy about Cochrane's letter to the *Dispatch*. Perhaps it is the weather, though—autumnal sadness, as it were.

A dropsical patient in an Indiana hospital was tapped, the other day, and nine gallons of water removed from him. He was an inflationist.

Whether we shall win or lose the State is a question which depends entirely upon ourselves. We can win it if we work, we can lose it if we lag.

The total taxable values in Maine, exclusive of railway franchises, are reported at $250,000,000, or an increase of $7,000,000 during the last year.

The Grange publishing house in New York has just issued its first book, and is making extensive preparations for the sale of Grange literature.

Not only has the foreign watch been driven in a great measure from our markets, but agencies for the American watch are now opened in London.

Equivoque. Among the premiums awarded at a recent Kentucky fair was one classed: "Domestic article—Best bedcomforter, Miss Mary Hall."

At the great Chicago wedding, the other day, "rich perfumes were scattered through all the rooms." Chicago was determined for once not to be in bad odor.

At the University of Vermont, says a New England exchange, the juniors are led by a young girl. Well, juniors everywhere are about in the same fix.

Rhode Island politics are like honors very easy. There isn't excitement enough over the Congressional nominations to raise a ripple on the political waters.

To elect a Democratic Legislature in Pennsylvania would be to elect a United States Senator committed to the abrogation of the Constitutional Amendments.

To support Mr. Purviance on the score of fidelity to any principle is absurd. He is simply the leader of a handful of *doctrinaires* who keep no faith with any party.

A total eclipse of the moon will take place at about two o'clock on the morning of next Sunday. A total eclipse of the Democracy will take place on the evening of the third of November.

New buildings, public and private, involving an expenditure of no less than $250,000, are now in process of construction in Marquette, Michigan. A pretty good showing for a "panic year."

From the beginning of next month all who travel with more than one hundred pounds of baggage must pay an extra charge of fifteen per cent. of first class passage fare for the distance traveled.

How's this, Massachusetts? Not only does the State prison contain more inmates than ever before, but some houses of correction are so over-crowded that prisoners have to be sent to other parts of the State.

PERSONAL.

It is rumored that General Rufus Ingalls is to be made Quartermaster General of the United States Army, superseding General Meigs, who is to be appointed Minister to Russia. General Ingalls is now third on the list of Quartermasters, his seniors being Gens. Allen and Rucker.

Persons weary of reading about Beecher may as well pass this item. It is from the the Indianapolis *News*: "Cox, the druggist, has a rude book case, manufactured by Beecher, and bought at auction by Royal Mayhew, when the great preacher left for Brooklyn. It now does duty in his cellar as a repository for fruit cans."

Joseph Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, says that in the Alps English ladies may frequently be met with climbing the mountains on foot; but he says: "Whenever I meet a woman carried on a sedan chair by four Switzers up a steep mountain, to see a glacier, an avalanche or a cascade, it is not necessary to look at her prodigious mass of back hair to know that she is not English, but American."

Dr. Kollock, of Philadelphia, has a fine gold Maltese cross formerly worn by Augustus Stanislaus, the last King of Poland. It was presented to Kosciusko for a victory gained over the allies at Dubeinka in 1792, and was by him presented to an infant son of Hon. Shepard Kollock, then residing at Elizabeth, New Jersey, the General being at the time Mr. Kollock's guest.

The Rochester *Democrat* has unearthed an old veteran. On the stock of his old gun is engraved the words: "By Resolve of Congress, Presented to Amos Soper, For his gallantry at the seige of Plattsburg. The old man is seventy-six, and his history is a simple one. Twenty young fellows (only two of whom were over eighteen) offered their services to the General in command at Plattsburg, and then on the 11th of September, 1814, "they did the best they could."

Olden Times.

Who among our extravagant young ladies in these boastful times overcave her lover, as Cleopatra did, a pearl dissolved in vinegar (or undissolved) worth $400,000. Then there was a Paulina one of the ton in Rome, who used to wear jewels when she retained her vinits worth $800,000. Cicero, who was comparatively a poor man in those times, gave $1,500,000 for his establishment on the Palatine, which Messalla got a $2,000,000 from the house of Antony. Seneca, who was just a plain philosopher, was worth $12,000,000. Tiberius left a property of nearly $120,000,000. Cesar and Marc Antony left owned wonderful fortunes. Why, they talk about a man's failing in New York for a million dollars as if it were a big thing. Cesar, before he entered any office, when he was a young gentleman a private life, owed $4,000,000, and he purchased the friendship of Quessor for $2,500,000. Marc Antony owed $7,500,000 on the 15th of March, and paid it before the Kalends of March. This was nothing; he squandered $720,000,000 of public money. And these fellows lived well. Esopus, who was a private actor, paid $400,000 for a single dish. Caligula spent $400000 on a supper. Their wines were often kept for two ages, and some of them was sold for twenty dollars an ounce. Dishes were made of gold and silver, set with precious stones. The beds of Heliogabulus were of solid silver, his tables and plates were of pure gold, and his mattresses covered with carpets of cloth and gold, were stuffed with down from under the wing of the partridge. It took $80,000 a year to keep up the dignity of a Roman Senator, and some of them spent $5,000,000 a year. And yet we talk about the extravagance of modern times.

STATE NEWS.

Hay is selling in Meadville at $14 00 to $15 00 per ton.

There are 370 inmates in the Berks county Alms House.

Reading is reducing her police force, not having money to pay them.

Northumberland county is out of debt. Blessed people who reside therein.

The "*Magic Lantern*" a new magazine, has just been started in Philadelphia.

There are plenty of unemployed men in Reading, but a great scarcity of laborers.

C. S. Bernard, Caroline Richings' husband, is dead. His age was fifty-eight.

It is now proposed to extend the Parker and Karns City Railroad to Millerstown.

A Williamsport man boasts that in the last twenty years he has made 3,262 coffins.

Mr. Jonathan Bowen died at his residence in Johnstown on the 21st inst., aged seventy-four years.

An osprey measuring five feet four inches from tip to tip of wings, was shot near Pottstown, a few days ago.

On one-eighth of an acre, Henry Foster, of Ebensburg, has raised ninety bushels of the No. 6 variety of Peerless potatoes.

The decree of dissolution of the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia, has been confirmed by court.

Mr. Peter Colley, aged sixty-three years, died suddenly at his residence in Menallen township, Fayette county, on Sunday, 18th inst.

Charles M. Wheatley has resumed the working of copper ore at the old stand near Phœnixville, destroyed by fire a few months ago.

The cooks of Williamsport have organized a club, of which Mr. Fry is President. He should not allow the members to get into any personal broils.

James Ferguson, a school teacher, attempted to jump on a freight train at Sunbury, on the 20th inst., fell under the wheels and was killed.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, colored, died of heart disease in Monongahela City, on the 20th inst. She was in apparently good health at the time of her death.

Daniel Snyder, of Springfield, Delaware county, overheated himself by running, then drank plentifully of water, and then—the undertaker had to be sent for.

A deer was killed last week within a hundred yards of the residence of George Beck, beyond Snow Shoe, Centre county, that weighed, when dressed, one hundred and eigty-two pounds.

Mr. Peter F. Rothermel, the celebrated painter, who has a summer residence in Limerick township, below Pottstown, will remove this week to Philadelphia for the winter.

Over two hundred delegates from various parts of the country have already signified their intention to Rev. Dr. Fink to be present at the Lutheran Sunday School Convention, in Johnstown, next week.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* protests against naming the new hotel there the "Stevens" House, as it would be an insult to every Democrat there, and to nine-tenths of the Republicans! O, most noble idiot!

Small business: The Williamsport Councils have under consideration a resolution censuring the *Gazette and Bulletin* for calling attention to the condition of the poor house.

Conrad Gerwig, while drunk, attacked George Bez, in Chambersburg, attempting to strike him with a large stone. The latter hit Gerwigon the head with a shovel, splitting his skull and killing him instantly. Bez is in jail.

The Reading *Times* says: October 18, 1874. Harry S. Schaffer, of Fleetwood, paid a visit to his grandfather, great-grandfather, grandmother, great-grandmother, and his third grandmother, at Lyons Station, which is a very rare occurrence.

Dr. John Stephen, of Calvindale, Berks county, recently cut down a large white oak tree, which was over five feet in diameter. Old judges of such matters, counted the rings, and say the tree was three hundred and three years old.

A York paper, in an acount of an attempted suicide, says he was "roughly clad, wearing a cap, slippers and a mustache." It would be "rough" to have to go thus, just on the verge of winter, and there is little wonder that the man should have wanted to hang himself.

It is a curious fact that while business of every kind is depressed, and the wages of labor are being considerably reduced, the price of boots and billiards, and boiled chestnuts and opera tickets, and horse hire and sleeve buttons, and deviled crabs, and other necessaries of life remain unchanged. This is probably owing to the grasshopper plague in the West.—*Norristown Herald.*

The Lancaster *Express* says: On Saturday last, while workmen were engaged at repairing a house at the railroad crossing of the Pennsylvania Central, on the Columbia and Marietta turnpike, the remains of two infants were found, wrapped in good clothing. The garments were entirely whole, and in good condition—but the flesh had decayed from the bodies of the infants, and nothing but the skeletons remained. What the history of the babes is remains to be imagined.

In September last Governor Hartranft published a notice stating that a certain person in South Carolina had in his possession a ring, with the initials T. H. M. Hight, of the One Hundred and Ninety-first regiment, Pensylvania volunteers, and that the original owner was supposed to have enlisted from Huntingdon county. This ring was taken by a Confederate soldier from the finger of a dead Union soldier, and recently the former brought it to a jeweler at Anderson Court House, South Carolina, to have it made smaller. The jeweler bought it, and thoughtfully sent word to Governor Hartranft, who advertised the fact, as stated. Last week Mrs. Susan J. Hight, of Cassville, Huntingdon county, received this ring, as also the particulars of the death and burial of her husband, to whom it had belonged.

An item for the ladies. Mary DeB. Brown, an aged lady who died recently at 433 Arch street, Philadelphia, left to her relative, Esther Bertolet, of Pottstown, a curious relic in the way of an ancient wedding dress. It originally belonged to Miss Brown's mother, and was worn at her marriage about one hundred and thirteen years ago. The parties were Jacob Brown and Esther DeBenneville, and the wedding took place at Branchtown, Philadelphia. The dress is of Irish poplin, very fine and no doubt quite costly. The bride, it is said, had the choice of having either a fine silk dress, or a more serviceable one, of Irish poplin. Like one of the sensible girls of over a century ago, she chose the poplin. The dress is made low in the neck, cut in many respects is not unlike the style of the present day.

The Altoona *Tribune* says: The Hollidaysburg *Standard* is informed that the Sartkells, who were recently arrested in this county and conveyed to Fulton county, where they were tried and convicted for the crime of horse stealing, have made a confession. This has not yet been made public, but is more than intimated by those who profess to know that important revelations have been made, and that several highly respectable parties residing in this and Bedford counties, including a few well-to-do farmers, have been implicated, and that arrests which will startle the people will soon be made. We trust that these revelations if indeed they be true, may put a stop to the organized and systematic thieving which has been going on for a long time past. While we would feel sorry to see any man who has hitherto occupied an honorable position among his neighbors degraded to the level of a horse thief, the safety of the community demands the discovery and punishment of all who prey upon the property of their neighbors. And if men who are not tempted by necessity will engage in high-handed robbery, so much the more urgent the necessity for their condign punishment.

The Business Outlook.

The New York *Bulletin* notes a cheerful feeling at the various trade centers of the interior. We quote: Probably there are but few merchants of any class anywhere that are making much money, but, as things stand at present, they who are covering expenses and have a moderate balance over, are doing as well as can be expected.

Reports from the New England manufacturing districts show a very general curtailment of operations there, in accordance with the resolution of the manufacturers at their Boston meeting. The effect of this diminished production on the market on cotton and woolen goods will probably soon be visible for the better. The iron interests in Pennsylvania and Ohio are talking less despondingly. Taking their own statements, just as we find them, certainly we do not see that they have any reason for complaint.

The New York *Herald* remarks: The condition of business during the present autumn is not only a test of the will and energy displayed in Congress last winter but a tolerably sure criterion for estimating future prospects. The pretence so vehemently urged for many months after the panic that the chief need of the country was more currency, is of course exploded by the great abundance of money at this season of the year, when the movement of the Western grain crop is at its height. The banks have more money than the community can use, and there has never been an autumn when loans could be obtained at such low rates on good security.

And yet, with money so cheap and abundant, there have been some failures within the last week or two. These failures are of little significance, however, except to the houses immediately interested. Nobody interprets them as premonitory symptoms of another panic. The general business of the country is too contracted and too cautiously conducted to admit of a wide collapse.

TRUE HEROISM.

A Story of Brave Deeds by Soldiers in the West.

In a detailed report of his second fight with the Indians, General Miles makes the following startling recital:

I deem it but a duty to brave men and faithful soldiers to bring to the notice of the highest military authority an instance of indomitable courage, skill and true heroism on the part of a detachment from this command, with the request that the actors be rewarded, and their faithfulness and bravery recognized. On the night of the 10th inst., a party, consisting of Sergeant Z. L. Marshall, company I; privates Peter Roth, company A; John Harrington, company H, and George W. Smith, company M, Sixth Cavalry, and scouts Amos Chapman and William Dixon were sent as bearers of a dispatch from this command, on McClellan Creek, Texas, to Camp Supply, Indian Territory. At six A. M. on the 12th, when approaching the Washita river, they were met and surrounded by a band of one hundred and twenty-five Indians, Kiowas and Comanches, who had recently left their agency, and at the first attrak all were struck, Smith mortally, and three others severely wounded. Although inclosed on all sides and by overwhelming numbers, one of them succeeded, while they were under a severe fire at short range, and while the others with their rifles were keeping the Indians at bay, in digging with his knife and hands a slight cover. After this had been secured they placed themselves within it, the woundedwalking with brave and painful efforts, and Private Smith, though he received a mortal wound, was sitting upright within the trench to conceal the crippled condition of their party from the Indians, from early morning until dark, outnumbered twenty-five to one, under almost constant fire, and at such short range that they sometimes used their pistols, retaining their last charge to prevent capture and torture, this little party of five defended their dying comrade without food, and their only drink was rainwater that collected in a pool, mingled with their own blood.

There is no doubt that they killed more than double their number besides those that were wounded. The Indians abandoned the attack on the 12th. The exposure and distance from the command, which were necessary incidents of their duty, were such that for thirty-six hours from their first attack their condition could not be known, and not till midnight of the 13th could they receive medical attendance or food, being exposed during this time to an incessant cold storm. Sergeant Marshall, private Harrington an scout Chapman were seriously wounded. Private Smith died of his wounds on the morning of the 18th. Private Roth and scout Dixon were struck and disabled. The simple recital of their deeds and the mention of the odds against which they fought, and how the wounded defended the dying, and the dying aided the wounded by exposure to fresh wounds after the power of action was gone—these alone present a scene of cool courage, heroism and self-sacrifice which duty as well as inclination prompts us to recognize, but which we cannot fitly honor.

Six establishments in New Orleans, with an aggregate capital of one million five hundred thousand dollars, are engaged in the manufacture of oil and oil-cake from cotton seed, the yield being one hundred thousand tons per annum.

Trumpery Tonics.

Moderation in the use of stimulants, like the avoidance of all excesses, is unquestionably praiseworthy and life-prolonging. All sensible persons admit this. But the vendors of non-alcoholic slops, desirous of undermining the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in order to sell their own worthless trash, have thought fit to go to the length of denouncing a fiery fluid in the genuine tonic containing spirits. Now the very reverse of this is the case, the fact being that no vegetable bitters entirely devoid of alcohol are worth a rush, that being the one ingredient which prevents the decomposition and souring of the others. Probably no one knows better than you, Messieurs the Trumpery Tonic Vendors, that the perfectly pure, liquor used to dissolve the botanic constituents of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the very best medium that could have been selected to facilitate and confirm the invigorating, protective and remedial action of the great alcoholic.

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This promises to be a remarkably successful Company, as the business will be a specialty, covered by patents that make the holders a monopoly. It is the greatest agricultural improvement of the age.
For prospectus, &c., and inspection of the models, call on the inventor at the office as above.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Allegheny City, October 21st A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LOUIS E. CHILDS, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
D. F. AGNEW, Assignee,
No. 139 Rebecca street, Allegheny.

In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some Bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.
Our Stock is unusually Full and Complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the BEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS as they are offered in the Eastern Markets. It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of Dry Goods been so low as now.
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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 22, 1874.

The money market of Pittsburgh has undergone changes calling for extended comment.

The banks are apparently taking care of their customers, and very little good paper finds its way into the hands of the brokers. Commercial paper representing actual transactions is scarce, as the volume of business is light and largely conducted on a cash basis. When outside lenders are importuned to make loans, the first question they ask is whether the paper offered is strictly commercial or made for the purpose of raising money. If of the latter character it is not viewed with favor, and in most cases is refused. The principal borrowers at present are the coal men, who have not been able to ship any of their stock to market for nearly six months, with the exception of a small amount in July. In accordance with the usual custom the mine owners load barges for the shippers and take in payment four months paper; the notes given in May and June are now maturing and the makers find it necessary to ask removals as they have been unable to make sales in the markets where the coal is to be consumed. Should the river continue in the present condition, it will be absolutely necessary for the banks to carry over this class of paper until there is a rise, and the Water street operators will have an unpleasantly close time of it.

The disposition of lenders to refuse money on accommodation paper, is working an injury to business interests, as there is no encouragement for operators to undertake any new ventures. Usually the indorsed paper of reliable parties made for the purpose of carrying through some legitimate business project, finds ready sale, and merchants are not deterred from undertaking such projects by the fear that they cannot borrow the necessary money. As it is now, the slowly recovering trade of this city is kept in its dormant state by the over cautious scrutiny by the banks of the nature of the paper offered for discount.

Notwithstanding we continue to quote money plenty, the surplus of the banks has been largely absorbed during the past sixty days, and there are very few lenders who now complain of any plethora of money.

—It is understood that a portion of Western wheat growers are holding back their crops for higher prices, and some think this fact is one cause for the present depression in business. That the policy is a bad one, as the rule, no careful observer can question. When waste and interest on the capital required to carry a crop is considered, it is not difficult to see that chances of profit from the hold-back policy are few and far between. The interest on his capital is of as much importance to the farmer as to the banker. The steadily declining price of wheat at London and Liverpool, together with the small shipments from here, evidence that this only foreign market is slipping away from us and being supplied from other sources—not unlikely by the same nations which were last year its competitors in the buying from us. We see it published that there are in store at New York at this time some 1,800,000 bushels of wheat, against only 180,000 bushels one year ago, and if shipments do not soon increase there is a probability that by the close of navigation that city will hold the extraordinary stock of over 2,000,000 bushels, against the average of less than 1,500,000 bushels. This state of affairs does not indicate any permanent improvement in the price of wheat for the remainder of this year, but rather tends toward even lower prices for such as will find its way to market at any price; this, in turn, will only tighten the grip of the holding class." So that depression and prostration of all the interests depending on the farming class with the wheat-growing section may as well be accepted as the rule for another twelve months. Had this same wheat been promptly marketed until Great Britain would take no more, it would have given new life into all the industries and trades of the country and have contributed towards the liquidation of our foreign debt. As it is, except for our own needs, the whole crop might as well have been grasshoppered as far as it is of any benefit to the country. It is the same with just so much capital, which should be freely circulating, instead of idle and vigor through all the veins of commerce.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 22, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	M.	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118½	118½				118¾
5-20's, 1865, reg.	116½	116½				116½
5-20's, 1865, coup.	116½	116½				116½
5-20's, 1867, coup.	116½	116½				116½
5-20's, 1868, new	116½	116¾				116¾
5-20's, 1867,	117	117				117
10-40's, reg.	113½	113½				113½
10-40's, coupons	114	114				114
Currency 6's	118	118				118
New 5per cent's	111½	111½				111½
Western Union Tel.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Pacific Mail	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Adams Express	109			109		109
Wells-Fargo Express	79			79½		79½
American Express	63½			63½		63½
United States Express	66½			66½		66½
New York Central	102	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Erie	20½	20	20	20	20½	20½
Erie preferred	37	36¾	36¾	36¾	37	36¾
Michigan Southern	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87			87		87
Chicago & Northwest	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Do preferred	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Rock Island	93			93		93
St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do preferred	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Wabash, common	20½	20½	20	20	20	20
Fort Wayne	92			92		92
Ohio & Mississippi	31	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Chicago & Alton	92			92		92
Terre Haute & Alton	8			8		8
Do preferred	20			20		20
Cumberland Coal	21			21		21
Canton Co.	53			53		53
Quicksilver	23½			23½		23½
Do preferred	50			50		50
Mariposa	12			12		12
Do preferred	25			25		25
Pacific of Missouri	19			19		19
Atlantic & Pacific	6			6		6
Wabash, Pacific	14			14		14
Hannibal & St. Joe	10			10		10
Do preferred	24			24		24
Panama	120			120		120
Chicago & Alton	88			88		88
Do preferred	100			100		100
Terre Haute	7			7		7
Do preferred	20			20		20

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 22, 1874.

The markets to-day present no features materially dissimilar from those noted in yesterday's report. Quotations are generally unaltered, with one or two minor exceptions which we note below.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,535	Apples, bbls	117
Cheese, lbs	55	Corn, shs	1,700
Wheat, shs	3,300	Barley, shs	1,700
Oats, shs	3,300	Butter, pkgs	39
Bacon, tcs	8	Potatoes, bush	7,200
Hay, bales	55	Ice, tons	10
Peaches, crates	84		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—Receipts are not quite as heavy for to-day and yesterday as for two weeks previous. The market is steady but rather quiet, transactions being principally of a jobbing character. We quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat at $1 35@1 38 ₱ bushel; ex Michigan white, $1 22@1 25; Ohio do, $1 18@1 20, Ohio and Indiana amber winter, $1 10@1 15. Corn is rather quiet at 88@90c for high mixed; ear corn on track, 90c; in the sack, 85c. Oats are steady at 60@65c for white; 56@58c for mixed. Rye $1 00@1 05. Barley $1 12@1 15.

FLOUR—The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat do $6 50; No. 1 family do $6 50. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: St. Louis $7 50@8 00; brands of white winter wheat $6 75@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old, $6 75@7 00; new do $5 75@6 50; fancy brands, old, $7 50@8 00; Graham flour $7 50; corn meal $5 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour rules at $1 50 ₱ cwt.

HAY—There is a full and drooping market with large receipts. We quote prime timothy baled at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $16 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $22 00@23 00. There is a large supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market. Choice No. 1 timothy is quoted at $25 00@26 00; No. 2, $22 00@24 00; mixed grass and timothy hay $21 00@22 00; inferior $17 00@20 00. Receipts for the past week are 3,347 tales, making 3,794 bales for the past two weeks.

MILL FEED—The market is rather quiet. Bran is steady at $1 12@1 15 ₱ 100 pounds; $24 00@24 50 ₱ ton; middlings, $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed, $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 00@2 00 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES.

We have no change in quotations to note to-day. There is small trade of jobbing character reported. Quotations are as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Syrups.*	
Rio, prime	23c	Imperial	50@61 c
Rio, good	22c	Japan	35@ 1 00
Rio, fair	21c	Oolong	35@ 1 00
Rio, ordinary	20c	Fancy	$1 00
Rio, in parcels	20@22c	Good	75c
Java	27 c	Choice	85c
Roasted Coffee.		strictly ch'c N O	80c
Rio, in papers	26 c	Good	75c
Rio, in bulk	25 c	Prime	65c
Java	37 c	Demerara	65@70c
Standard A	11½c	Ex white drips	7c
Standard B	11 c	Sugar drips	6c
Standard extra	11½c	Lower grades	4@5c
Standard hards	12½c	*Rice.*	9 ₱
Franklin extra	10½c	Choice Carolina	8½c
Manufacturers extra C	10c	Good	7½@8c
Atlantic C	9½c	Rangoon	7
Crushed	12½c	*Molasses.*	
Powdered	12½c	Porto Rico	42@46c
Granulated	12½c	Cuba	40@42c
Confectioners' A	12½c	Trinidad	40@42c
Extra C	11½c	Muscovado	37@40c
Yellow C	10½c	Syrup	35@37½c
Coffee C	10c	Sugar-house drips	30@35c
Mixed	9½c	*Spices.*	
Sugar-cured Hams.		Alspice, ₱ lb	17@18c
Sugar-cured hams	15c	Cassia, ₱ lb	40 c
Sugar-cured hams, large	14½c	Cloves, ₱ lb	60 c
Sugar-cured hams, small	15c	Pepper, ₱ lb	25 c
Sugar-cured hams, canvassed	15½c	*Soda.*	
Sugar-cured hams, large, canvassed	14½c	Saleratus, ₱ lb	6 c
Sugar-cured hams, small, canvassed	15c	Bi Carb Soda, ₱ lb	6 c
Sugar-cured breakfast bacon	13c	Soap Cast, ₱ lb	6 c
Sugar-cured beef hams	13c	Soap Cast, ₱ lb	7 c
Sugar-cured dried beef	13c	Sugar Cast, ₱ lb	8 c
Sugar-cured shoulders	10c	Soap Cast, ₱ lb	9 c
Sugar-cured sides	12½c	*Starch.*	
Sugar-cured dry sides	11½c	Pearl, ₱ lb	10 c
Sugar-cured pickled sides	11½c	Corn, ₱ lb	8 c
Sugar-cured pickled shoulders	10c	*Candles.*	
Sugar-cured pickled hams	13c	Star, ₱ lb	15 c
Sugar-cured pickled bacon	12½c	Adamantine, ₱ lb	12½c
Sugar-cured pickled beef	12½c	Sperm, ₱ lb	40 c
Sugar-cured pickled tongues	12½c	Tanners' oil	65 c
Sugar-cured pickled pigs' feet	6 c	Whale oil	55 c
Sugar-cured pickled pigs' heads	6 c	Whitings, ₱ lb	3½c
Sugar-cured pickled pigs' tongues	6 c	Onium Try ₱ lb	60@70 c
Sugar-cured pickled pigs' feet	6 c	Pittsburgh 4 00	4 25
Lard.		*Potass. ₱ lb.*	6 c
Leaf	9½c	Bichrom. do	6 c
Kettle rendered	10 c	Chlorate do	40 c
Strictly prime	8½c	Iodine, ₱ oz	3 85
Prime	8 c	Prussiate do	30 c
Common	7½c	Saltpetre	8 c
Dried Fruits.		Sulphur	3 c
Apples, sliced	8@9c	Sal Soda	1½c
Apples, quartered	6@7c	Sulphate Copper	8 c
Apples, evaporated	10@11c	Sulphate Iron	3 c
Peaches, unpeeled	10@12c	Sulphate Zinc	6 c
Peaches, peeled	18@20c	Tartaric Acid	60 c
Prunes	12@13c	Vitriol, blue	12 c
Raisins, loose	2 25	Vitriol, white	12 c
Raisins, layers	2 50	*Tobacco.*	
Currants	8c	Fine yellow	60@70 c
Fresh Fruits.		Common to medium	40@50 c
Lemons, ₱ box	5 00	Fine black leaf	50@60 c
Oranges, ₱ box	5 00	Common to medium	30@40 c
Bananas, ₱ bunch	2 00	Navy plug	60@70 c
Cocoanuts, ₱ 100	8 00	Navy fine cut	60@70 c
Pineapples, ₱ doz	2 00	Navy smoking	50@60 c
Figs	15c	Navy fine cut	50@60 c
Dates	10c	Navy smoking	40@50 c
Pomegranates	10c	Navy fine cut	40@50 c
Grapes, ₱ lb	5c	Navy smoking	30@40 c
Grapes, ₱ basket	50 c	Navy fine cut	30@40 c
Grapes, ₱ wine gallon	25 c	Navy smoking	20@30 c
Nuts.		Navy fine cut	20@30 c
Almonds, soft shell	18c	Navy smoking	15@20 c
Almonds, hard shell	15c	Navy fine cut	15@20 c
Filberts	12½c	Navy smoking	10@15 c
Walnuts, Grenoble	15c	Navy fine cut	10@15 c
Walnuts, Naples	15c	Navy smoking	8@10 c
Walnuts, soft shell	12½c	Navy fine cut	8@10 c
Walnuts, Chili	12½c	Navy smoking	6@8 c
Pecans	12½c	Navy fine cut	6@8 c
Chestnuts	10c	Navy smoking	5@6 c
Peanuts, roasted	10c	Navy fine cut	5@6 c
Peanuts, raw	8c	Navy smoking	4@5 c
Peanuts, Virginia	8c	Navy fine cut	4@5 c
Peanuts, Tennessee	8c	Navy smoking	3@4 c
Peanuts, Spanish	8c	Navy fine cut	3@4 c
Peanuts, Virginia, roasted	10c	Navy smoking	2@3 c
Peanuts, Tennessee, roasted	10c	Navy fine cut	2@3 c
Peanuts, Spanish, roasted	10c	Navy smoking	1@2 c
Pickles.		Navy fine cut	1@2 c
Medium pickles	$5 00	Navy smoking	1@2 c
Small pickles	$6 00	Navy fine cut	1@2 c
Mixed pickles	$5 00	Navy smoking	1@2 c
Sweet pickles	$6 00	Navy fine cut	1@2 c
Chow-chow	$5 00	Navy smoking	1@2 c
Pickled onions	$5 00	Navy fine cut	1@2 c
Pickled cabbage	$5 00	Navy smoking	1@2 c
Pickled peppers	$5 00	Navy fine cut	1@2 c
Pickled peaches	$5 00	Navy smoking	1@2 c
Pickled tomatoes	$5 00	Navy fine cut	1@2 c
Pickled mangoes	$5 00	Navy smoking	1@2 c
Pickled walnuts	$5 00	Navy fine cut	1@2 c
Pickled cucumbers	$5 00	Navy smoking	1@2 c
Pickled cauliflower	$5 00	Navy fine cut	1@2 c
Pickled beets	$5 00	Navy smoking	1@2 c
Pickled peaches	$5 00	Navy fine cut	1@2 c
Pickled tomatoes	$5 00	Navy smoking	1@2 c
Pickled mangoes	$5 00	Navy fine cut	1@2 c
Pickled walnuts	$5 00	Navy smoking	1@2 c
Pickled cucumbers	$5 00	Navy fine cut	1@2 c
Pickled cauliflower	$5 00	Navy smoking	1@2 c
Pickled beets

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. S'G. SERV'E, Room 38, First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 22, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.05	40	91	E.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P.M.	30.07	48	78	S. E.	Light.	Foggy.
9 P.M.	30.07	35	98	S. E.	Light.	Foggy.

Mean barometer 30.05 Highest thermometer..68
Mean thermometer....51 Lowest thermometer..40

W'D'D. G. H. ROSE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Bakers' King.

The greatest Bread Bakers' Flour now in use is handled by F. W. Jenkins & Bro., of this city.

Refiners' Association Meeting.

The Pittsburgh Refiners' Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at No. 10 Fifth avenue, Mr. Livingston, from the Committee on Signatures, reported progress. A general discussion of the situation and policy of the refining interest then ensued, which resulted in the appointment of a committee of seven, with plenary power to act in the carrying out of the business of the association. The following named gentlemen constitute this committee: Messrs. McKee, Waring, Tack, Davis, Stockdale, Frew and Holdship. The meeting then adjourned.

Girard House, Philadelphia.

Elsewhere will be found a card of the Girard House Hotel Company, making the gratifying announcement that the fare has been reduced to three dollars per day. This admirable hotel, first class in every respect, is well known to thousands of Pittsburghers, many of whom have lived in that city. The reduction in price will make no difference whatever in the character of the accommodations, which will be as complete as heretofore. The Girard has always been a favorite resort with Pittsburghers, and it is gratifying to know that the company finds its business in such a prosperous condition as to enable it to offer additional inducements to patrons.

Personal.

Mr. J. C. Purdy, who, for a number of years past, has been connected with the newspaper press of this city, and who, on account of ill-health recently relinquished a situation on the reportorial staff of the COMMERCIAL—a position which he filled most acceptably and creditably—has accepted the general canvassing agency, for Pittsburgh and vicinity, for Johnson's new illustrated Universal Cyclopedia, and has already entered upon the work of soliciting subscriptions. We can most heartily recommend Mr. Purdy to the favorable regard of those upon whom he may chance to call. He is a gentleman of strict integrity, and his word may be relied on with implicit confidence. His book will commend itself to those who take the trouble to inquire into its merits. We shall speak more at length of it in a few days.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Bowers will take her benefit to-night in "Mary Stuart." The version of this magnificent piece which Mrs. Bowers uses is written by Edmund Falconer, from Scott and Schiller. It is therefore different from the version lately given at Library Hall, and will not seem like a repetition. Janauschek is credited with a romancing idea was to make it that Mrs. Bowers gives a better impersonation of *Mary Stuart* than herself. Whether this was the generous impulse of an over-modest actress, or to a professional sister or a true estimate of the powers of these distinguished women, we shall not, for ourselves. That Mrs. Bowers is capable of presenting this historical character somewhat after the commanding art which perfectly counterfeits nature, none who knows her talent can doubt. Considering the personal and artistic merits of the reigning star and the very apt selection of the play, there is every reason to suppose that a highly select audience will fill the Opera House to-night.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

Pantomime—good pantomime, at least—is popular in Pittsburgh, a fact demonstrated by the crowds nightly attending the performances being given at the Fifth Avenue Theater by Tony Denier's troupe. The biggest crowd of the week was there last night, when "Jack and the Beanstalk" had its first presentation. The pantomime was tricked out with new scenery, and interspersed with laughter-provoking quips and quirks. Denier was excruciatingly funny as "Clown," in the first act, while Andy Morris was lively in the same character in the second. All the other characters were well placed, and everything worked to a charm. Miss Siegrist was "immense" as the giant—fully ten feet high, and proportionately broad. The "Land of Wonders" brought out the variety artists in novel specialties, all first rate. Pat Rooney, in himself, is a show in himself, as he was remarked by a country cousin, received a triple *encore*, and responded good-naturedly to all. The hat-spinning, the spade-dancing, Phil. Heath's ventriloquism and the graceful posing of Miss Zuleika and Siegrist, Ventini and others, all received hearty applause.

The same programme will be given to-night. Ladies and children should bear in mind the matinee to-morrow afternoon. Nothing would please the children better than a visit to Denier.

Miss Jane Coombs.

The box sheet for the sale of reserved seats for the performances during the engagement of Miss Jane Coombs, will be opened at the Opera House at ten o'clock this morning. The indications are that it will be the most brilliant and successful engagement of the season.

Sherry's Dramatic Combination.

As previously stated in this department, Sherry's dramatic combination will take possession of the stage of Library Hall for one week, commencing on Monday evening next. This company comes highly commended as being first class in all points. Miss Rose Sherry, the leading lady, has won a fine reputation in Philadelphia and elsewhere. Mr. Irwin Morrison, the leading man, is also well known and popular, and Mr. E. A. Locke, the comedian, needs no introduction to the people of Pittsburgh. The play for the initial performance was written expressly for Miss Wood by Celia Logan, and is entitled "Rose; or the Mystery of the Deserted House."

The sale of seats for the season is now going on at the music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The new bill presented here last night, was one of the most attractive of the season. As it will be repeated to-night, all will have a chance to enjoy it. The St. Felix troupe, Sands, Kraus, the Cullions and all the stars will appear.

THE CITY HALL COMMISSION.

Meeting of the Auditors Appointed by the Court.

Pursuant to published notice, the auditors appointed by the Court to audit the accounts of the City Hall Commission, met in the Reception Room of that building, at ten o'clock yesterday morning. The Board consists of James Veech and John H. Bailey, Esqs., and Mr. Reuben Miller, Jr. Judge Veech was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Bailey Secretary, after which each member was duly sworn.

The Board, thinking that a number of tax payers might wish to attend their sittings, and not wishing to inconvenience such persons "in any manner," had obtained the use of the Reception Room, that the public might be accommodated. Representatives of the COMMERCIAL and a daily press, not a single spectator appeared.

City Clerk Morrow was summoned, and he submitted a certified record of the several ordinances relating to the Commission, and produced the minute books of the Councils to show that they had been duly approved. The documents produced, and the ground, which cost $100,000, was purchased before the Commission was organized. The act of 1867 authorized the expenditure of $500,000 for building the furniture, while the supplement, passed in 1870, and approved by Councils May 5th, the same year, authorized an expense of $50,000 exclusive of the furnishment.

The Board is now thoroughly organized for business, but as there were no persons present or papers submitted, an adjournment was ordered until the 12th of November next.

LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of the State of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for the week ending October 22d, 1874. Furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. Mc. Perkins, Solicitor-at-law and Solicitors for American and foreign patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Machines for Bending Wire—Ira Fence Pickets—Wm. Williams and Lewis Pittsburgh. Filed April 16, 1874.

Rail Assorting Apparatus, J. Coyne, Pittsburgh. Filed March 17, 1874.

Atmospheric Car Brakes, H. S. Marchand, Pittsburgh. Filed August 27, 1874.

Rolls for Rounding and Straightening Rods, Joseph S. Seaman, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself, Jas. S. Young and Robert Sleeth, same place. Filed August 25, 1874.

Elliptic Springs for Vehicles, Walter P. Hansell, Pittsburgh. Filed September 11, 1874.

Flexible Gas Holders, R. H. Smith and Joseph Goldsmith, Pittsburgh. Filed September 5, 1874.

Nut Machines—Wm. Charles, Chartiers township, Allegheny county, and M. McKain, Pittsburgh. Filed August 31, 1874.

Gas Furnaces for Manufacturing Iron and Steel—Wm. S. Gillen, Pittsburgh. Filed July 29, 1874.

Locomotive Spark Arresters—Conrad Upperman, Pittsburgh. Filed May 16, 1874.

Metallic Burial Cases—C. C. Sachs, Rochester. Filed July 29, 1874.

Water Wheels—Robt. Wilson, McAlevy's Fort. Filed April 30, 1874.

Potato Diggers—A. F. Rounds, Scranton, Filed June 27, 1874.

Car Couplings—Jacob Shasber, Reading. Filed June 27, 1874.

Machine for Mining Coal—M. Wright, Clinton, Rock Point P. O. Filed August 10, 1874.

Motors—Robert Neesch, Allentown. Filed September 22, 1873.

Manufacture of Sheet Iron—W. D. Wood, Mc. Keesport. Filed March 3, 1874.

Ball Wheels for Artesian Wells—Michael B. McManus, Titusville. Filed March 30, 1874.

Machines for Making Tacks—Samuel H. Daddow, St. Clair. Filed July 15, 1874.

Starch Strainers—W. Graham, Rochester. Filed July 21, 1874.

Stump Elevators—Enoch Farnsworth, Tipton. Filed May 15, 1874.

Lifting Jacks—John Slonecker and W. J. McMinn, Jefferson, assignors to W. J. McMinn, same place. Filed September 7, 1874.

Corn Planters—Daniel Luse and Daniel F. Luse, Centre Hall, assignors to the Hosier Drill Company, Patent No. 456 dated March 27, 1891. Filed August 31, 1874.

OHIO.

Middings Purifiers—Martin L. Mowrer, Dayton. Filed August 21, 1874.

Lathes for Turning Axles—T. Miller, Jr., and Samuel H. Haines, Springfield. Filed March 18, 1874.

Mail Bag Holders—Blanchard Chamberlain and A. G. Wright, Bellefontaine. Filed September 10, 1874.

Forging Dies—George W. Rue, Hamilton. Filed May 18, 1874.

Hollow Screw Threading Dies, Chas. Morgan, Cleveland. Filed May 4, 1874.

Harness Saddle Trees—Ezra Leonard, Akron. Filed September 9, 1873.

Stock Troughs—F. J. Goldsmith, Plainesville. Filed January 12, 1874.

Machines for Cutting Miters—John L. Gause, Cleveland. Filed March 2, 1874.

Adjustable Pitmen for Frame Suspenders, Albert Gorrell and Robert J. McClure, Millersville. Filed July 2, 1874.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Water and Gas Meters, Thos. M. Shank, St. Albans. Filed September 2, 1874.

The Model Cabinet Cooking Stove
is a model of beauty
Manufactured and for sale by
JOHN B. HERRON & Co.,
291 Liberty street.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. John Watt.

The community in which Mr. Watt has resided for more than a quarter of a century, will learn of his death this morning, with feelings of unfeigned sorrow. Mr. W. was born in Ards, county Donegal, near Rometown, Ireland, in April, 1814, and came to this country in 1834. After spending three or four years in Baltimore, he came to Pittsburgh, entering into the wholesale grocery business with Mr. Lindsay, in which he continued, the firm being known as Wilson & Watt, until about the year 1844, when he embarked in the iron business, becoming a member of the firm of Graff, Lindsay & Co., Mr. Watt retiring at that time from the grocery business in consequence of his interest in the firm being sold to Wilson. There he remained for nearly twenty-one years, when he disposed of his interest to Mr. Whitney. W. Wilson, the business now being carried on under the firm name of John Wilson & Son. At the time of his death, the subject of this brief sketch was the senior member of the firm of Watt, Lang & Co., wholesale grocers, Wood street. Mr. Watt has long been identified with the business interests of Pittsburgh, and was ever regarded as an intelligent, honorable, Christian gentleman. He was also a Director in the Iron City Bank ever since the organization of that institution, was for several years President of the People's Insurance Company, and at all times enjoyed the most enviable reputation as an enterprising, public spirited and successful business man. Having for several months been afflicted with asthma, to this disease was recently added a serious dropsical affection, complications of which caused his death yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 272 Penn street, from which place the funeral will occur at 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

Mr. Watt was a leading member of the Third Presbyterian Church, and leaves a wife, two sons and three married daughters, together with a large circle of relatives and friends who loved him for his many good qualities, but who will mourn not as those without hope, for their loss is his gain.

Arrival of the President.

The Presidential party, on its way from Chicago eastward, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, and took rooms at the Monongahela House. The party consists of the President and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Alex. Sharpe, Mr. Borie, wife and daughter, and Gen. O. E. Babcock. Pittsburgh is indebted for the honor of this visit to the fact that the party desired to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the day express on the Pennsylvania Railroad for the enjoyment of the magnificent mountain scenery along their route eastward. Upon their arrival at the depot, they were quietly escorted to carriages and driven to the hotel, where they were quickly in their rooms, thus escaping a formal reception. They will proceed homeward at 7:35 this morning.

U. P. SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH

Committees—Place of Next Meeting—Sermon, &c.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Wednesday, October 21st, 1874.

Synod met at 9 A. M., and was opened with prayer by Rev. Byron Porter.

The two most important standing committees are: Bills and Overtures—Revs. J. M. Adair, D. R. Duff, J. T. Brownlee, and Messrs. John Gilfillan and J. A. Robertson; and the Judicial, Revs. G. C. Vincent, D. D., D. W. Carson and W. H. Andrews, and Messrs. John McGiffin and Judge M. P. McClanahan. Much of the forenoon was taken up with the reading of various reports from the Boards and Presbyteries, which were ordinarily encouraging.

Business being slack, some time was spent in devotional exercises.

The place for next meeting was fixed for McKeesport.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Synod opened with prayer, by Rev. J. S. Easton, D. D.

By appointment of last Synod, Rev. D. M. B. McLean, of Canonsburg, preached on "Religious Instruction in the Family," from Deut. 6:6, 7—"These words which I command thee this day, shall be in thy heart: and thou shalt teach them diligently to thy children," &c. He gave the points of the discussion.

I. The Matter of Instruction.

The matter embraces the whole law of God—the only wise, safe and saving: family instruction is drawn from the Bible.

II. The Parties to the Instruction.

1. The instructed. The whole household, including servants, children and adults.

2. The Instructors. The servants, as in the case of Naaman's "little maid," brothers and sisters reciprocally, but especially parents, who by the laws of nature and grace are bound for the duty.

III. The Means of Instruction.

1. Personal study of the Scriptures. "These words shall be in thy heart."

2. Family worship. The Psalms should be sung frequently through the day.

3. The Assembly's Shorter Catechism. Explanation should accompany memorizing.

4. Habitual conversation on Scripture themes. "Thou shalt talk of them."

The speaker laid emphasis on this point and happily illustrated it by saying that the father who talked much to his son about foot boys and lotteries, need not be surprised to find his boy a gambler at length. And the mother whose conversation with her daughter dealt largely in gossip or fashion may expect her to grow up a gossip or devotee to pleasure. So if the matter of conversation be habitually religion, the children may be expected to grow up Christians. "Familiarity breeds contempt" only for things contemptible, and does not apply here.

IV. Manner and Spirit of Instruction.

1. Seasonably. Uniformly on the Sabbath, but at special times.

2. Patiently. John Wesley's father petulantly said to his wife, "Why, my dear, do you tell that boy the same thing twenty times over?" She replied, "Because nineteen times would not do."

3. Watchfully. As care is necessary to bodily health, so watchfulness must be observed in spiritual instruction.

4. Authoritatively. Use the rod only in love and with prayer.

5. Prayerfully. The only power that can make family instruction effective is the spirit of God sent down from on high.

7. Hopefully. Sow expecting to reap.

If parents were really faithful in instructing their children, there would be few unconverted adults.

The sermon was well written, plain, instructive and forcible, and was heard with closest attention. In connection with the opening sermon it will be published in pamphlet form.

The Rev. E. T. Jeffers, D. D., President of Westminster College, forcibly presented the claims of that institution to the Synod. The Doctor is a young man full of hope and ardor, and will interest you with the enthusiasm of all who are fortunate enough to come under his influence.

Rev. J. M. Adair is the Moderator's alternate, to preach the opening sermon at next Synod.

Rev. W. H. Andrew is to preach on "Social Prayer" and Rev. D. S. Little on "The Scriptural idea of the Model Preacher," at the next synod.

Revs. J. G. Brown, D. D., and Samuel Collins, Superintendent of the Book Rooms, presented the interests of the Home Mission Board and the Board of Publication respectively.

Adjourned with prayer by Rev. D. K. Duff.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Thursday, October 22, 1874.

Synod convened at 9 A. M., and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

The report of a special committee on the Freedmen's Mission, after some discussion, was adopted. The report recognizes God's goodness in the success of the past, and suggesting caution in future operations so as not to be involved in debt.

Rev. J. J. Beacom addressed Synod, conveying the Christian salutations of the Presbyterian Synod of Fifth church, and was cordially received and responded to by the Moderator.

Pending the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Boards, Rev. W. S. Negley, missionary in India, on invitation addressed Synod earnestly and interestingly in behalf of the India mission.

Adjourned till afternoon, Rev. J. J. Beacon leading in prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Synod reassembled at 1½ P. M., Rev. J. M. Adair leading in prayer.

The various reports of the standing committees were adopted with little change.

Action was taken for the purpose of transferring the Allegheny Theological Seminary to the care of the General Assembly.

Revs. David Collins and R. B. Ewing and Mr. William Gormley were elected directors of the Seminary.

Rev. W. L. Wallace and J. C. Boyd and Mr. James Greer were chosen trustees of Westminster College.

The reference on the "Neglect of Family Religious Instruction" was postponed till next Synod.

Adjourned with prayer by Rev. J. R. Johnston, singing the 133d Psalm and the Benediction by the Moderator, to meet at McKeesport on the third Tuesday of next October.

Synod was entertained with genuine Pennsylvania hospitality, for which the good people of Union will long be remembered.

S. R. M.

HILAND AVENUE RESERVOIR.

The Smaller Compartment Almost Completed—Water to be Let In.

Mr. Jacob H. Walters, who has taken upon himself the completion of Hiland avenue reservoir, for the original contractor, Mr. C. Howard, has pushed the work with extraordinary energy, and the smaller compartment about ready for use. This compartment has a capacity of about 58,000,000 gallons. The work on the larger compartment is well advanced, and by the time the clarking season, but a small proportion of the stone work will remain unfinished. Of course, but little practical use can be made of the reservoirs, until the engines are ready for operation, and the rising mains are in place. Mr. Lowry has the foundations about ready for the machinery, and the engines can be put up in three to four months. How soon the rising mains may be completed will depend somewhat upon the regularity of the irrigation now in progress. However, it will be some satisfaction to the taxpayers to learn that even one portion of these unsightly water works is finished and ready for use.

"Water to be let in" forms a portion of our caption, and hundreds of readers will be ready to demand an explanation as to how water can be got into a reservoir without the forcing engines and the connecting mains. Hiland avenue reservoir is the upper basin of the present works is three hundred and ninety-six feet in elevation, while that of Hiland avenue is three hundred and sixty-eight, or twenty-eight feet lower. The bottom of Hiland reservoir is twenty-five feet lower than the bottom of the upper basin, so that there is an actual difference in elevation of about forty feet. The present pipe from Hiland reservoir connects with the present water mains, so that by opening the check valve the water will flow from the old into the new reservoir. It is claimed that some ten or twelve million gallons can be transferred in this way from the old to the new, and that nearly a two days' supply can thus be obtained. The water, it is believed, will flow in quite freely at night, when there is but little consumption, and the supply pressure on, under certain contingencies, this might be a very important matter for the city, as our water supply is at present exceedingly limited—scarcely more than from hand to mouth. A supply for two days, instead of one, might enable us to bridge over in case of a break of the machinery, a disastrous conflagration, or other accident. But there are other reasons than this view. There are other reasons why the new reservoir should be tested as soon as possible. When we consider the fact that scarcely a single person, connected officially with the new water works, has been able to escape calumny, in some form or other, the people will be anxious to know whether Hiland reservoir will "hold water" at all. There are doubtless those who believe that it will not; and if it should actually "hold in," they will be anxious to see that the water, if it should not, time will be gained in the way of having the leaks stopped; another advantage to be gained, is to avoid damage by frost, by having the bottom covered during the winter; and still another is, that the contractor will find it very convenient and economical to have a supply of water for finishing the larger compartment. So that, all things considered, it will be well to let in the water.

BUFFALO VALLEY RAILROAD.

Opening of the Road—Excursion from Pittsburgh—Berlin and its Surroundings, Etc.

The Buffalo Valley Railroad, a branch of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, having its *terminii* at Garrett and Berlin, was formally opened yesterday, and the citizens of that staid and sober, but substantial town, its northern terminus, have now communication with the outer world.

THE EXCURSION.

The opening ceremonies took place yesterday afternoon at the Berlin station or depot. At the invitation of the President of the road, S. Pitlon, a number of persons, among whom were Senator George H. Anderson, J. N. Shallenberger, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh and Mckeesport Car and Locomotive Works, George W. Hallman, Esq., Isaac Mills, Jr., of the Pittsburgh Cement Works, Robert Arthurs, Esq., C. F. Shallenberger, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Warehouse and Storage Company, and Mr. Boerstler of the *Chronicle*, left this city on the 7 A. M. train on Wednesday, in a special car provided by the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Company, under the care of Mr. G. B. Rathfon, General Freight Agent of the latter road, to attend the opening ceremonies. At different points along the road, the number was increased until the special car was comfortably filled.

The excursion was a most pleasant one. The day was fine and afforded an excellent opportunity for enjoying the beautiful scenery along the line of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore road, which at this season is in the fullness of its splendor, and Mr. Rathfon, a most pleasant, agreeable and accommodating gentleman, spared no effort to make his guests for the time comfortable—pointing out to them each spot of interest along the road, and calling attention to the many changing landscapes as their beauties were unfolded to view. At 11:30 the excursion train reached Garrett, the junction of the Buffalo Valley road, where we were received by President Pitlon and a number of the leading men of the town of Berlin, to whom we were introduced by Mr. Rathfon.

OVER THE NEW ROAD.

The party then embarked on the Buffalo Valley Road, and arrived at Berlin at one o'clock P. M. Carriages were in waiting at the depot, in which the visitors were conducted to the different hotels, the reporter having the good fortune to be assigned to the National, kept by Mr. H. Shomber. After dinner the visitors amused themselves looking over the town and its surroundings, after which the reporter amused himself in interviewing a number of the leading citizens and the "oldest inhabitants," whose brilliant accounts of the town in its palmy days—the days of stage coaches, pikes and plank roads—we regret will have to be omitted in this article.

TO THE MOUNTAINS.

Yesterday morning an excursion to the mountains was proposed, and a number of spring wagons were provided, in which the visitors were conveyed to the Sulphur Springs on the Allegheny mountain, about four miles east of Berlin, returning in time for dinner.

THE CEREMONIES.

At two o'clock a large number of persons having assembled at the station house or depot, a meeting was organized and a number of impromptu speeches delivered, in which the citizens of Berlin were congratulated on the completion of the road.

Mr. Rathfon, being called upon, addressed the meeting as follows:

Citizens of Berlin: It is with pleasure that I am able to congratulate the management of the Buffalo Valley Railroad Company as well as the citizens of Berlin and vicinity upon the successful completion and opening of your railway. You will now not only possess a direct communication with Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Providence, the East, South and West, but at once you are able to send freight and passengers direct to points in Europe.

You have become wealthy regardless of the tedious means of transportation by wagon which you have heretofore been compelled to use as a means, in part, of getting your supplies and sending your agricultural productions to market.

The mineral wealth of your country which has thus far been almost wholly undeveloped, is sure now to become a source of immense revenue to you and, the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, with her connections extending in all directions, stands ready and willing to extend the right hand to make your enterprise a success. A great future lies before you, upon your own exertions. Your work does not end with the staple completion of the road; you must be zealous and indefatigable, and ready to grapple new business, and from the spirit of enthusiasm with which you have turned out to-day, you will be able to cope with any possibility of your task. President Cohen and General Superintendent Hyndman, of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville, whose business engagements prevent their being here to-day, have authorized me to express their regrets, while they also desire that their congratulations be offered.

Mr. Goetman, of the *Chronicle*, was next called and responded in a happy manner.

The following are returned below in order to make connection with the train which was to bring the visitors home, having arrived, the meeting adjourned, when the assembled crowd bade good-bye, we embarked for home.

THE ROAD.

The Buffalo Valley Railroad, as stated, runs from Garrett Station, on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, to Berlin, a distance of eighteen miles and seventeen miles. The grading was done by Colonel Utsey, who is now the Republican candidate for Senate in Allegheny county, and Mr. Hawkins, who has also done the job in a workmanlike manner.

THE ENGINE

and the motive power of the company which now consists of a single locomotive, was constructed at the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car and Locomotive Works at McKeesport, and is well adapted for the work it is to perform.

THE ROLLING STOCK

consists of one passenger coach and one freight car, both of which were constructed by the Swissvale Car Company, of this county, and they are excellent pieces of workmanship.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

At 2:45 the mail train bound west arrived at Garret Station, and pending its coming, our special car, we were homeward bound.

On the train a meeting was held, which was participated in by all those who had been entertained by the hospitality of Berlin during the previous evening by Captain Albert Hedley, to whom a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered.

At 5:25 we arrived at the depot, and few, if any of us, were sorry to be home again.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Justices Agnew, Sharswood, Williams and Mercur.

Wm. McArthur and others vs. Cyrus Kitchin. Error to Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Bole for plaintiffs in error, and Church contra.

Chas. H. Prescott vs. Wm. A. Burkwalter. Error to Common Pleas of Jefferson county. Argued by Jenks for plaintiff in error, and Gordon contra.

Barney Vensel, assignee of Susan Vensel appealed vs. Wm. Mullen and others, appellee. Appeal from Common Pleas of Clarion county. Argued by Corbett for appellant, and Jenks contra.

Barkley and others vs. Vega & Bro. Error to Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Brawley for plaintiff, and Guiley contra.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. & A. T. Douthett, Allegheny City, bankrupts. Petition of J. H. Bailey, assignee, was presented and read. He made over the sale of certain dry goods in the store of said bankrupts, on the same to be sold at public sale.

Samuel McClurkan in trust for Fort Pitt Banking Company et al. vs. George Keefer, Fred. W. Keefer and William Hummel, of Allegheny City, partners as Keifer & Co. On motion of Chas. Liggett, solicitor for petitioner and creditors, the said debtors were adjudged bankrupts, and the matter referred to Register Sheffler.

United States vs. Morris Lang, liquor dealer, indicted for non-payment of special tax. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced accordingly.

United States vs. John Mardis, indicted for passing counterfeit National bank notes. Trial.

On motion of C. Heydrick, Esq., N. B. Smiley, Esq., and F. W. Hays, Esq., of Venango county, were admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

TRUE BILLS.

The Grand Jury yesterday found indictments in the following cases:

United States vs. L. B. Sands and E. Jecker, indicted for passing counterfeit money.

United States vs. Samuel Bain, Joseph Manks, Edward W. Reed, Jennie Baird, Samuel Reynolds and Mary Reynolds, indicted for non-payment of retail dealers' special tax.

United States vs. David Shawl and Ellis Terrell, distillers, indicted for not giving bond.

United States vs. John D. Chase, indicted for selling unstamped merchandize.

United States vs. Peter Myers, indicted for putting up wholesale liquor dealers sign without paying special tax.

United States vs. John Smith and Jacob Steiner, indicted for purchasing unstamped cigars, purchasing cigars from a manufacturer who had not paid special tax, and having in his possession unstamped cigars.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of James Hastings & Co., vs. Alex Lane and Mary, his wife, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $784 85.

The case of H. Nease, surviving David Nease, late partners as D. Nease & Son, vs. James J. Donovan, was taken from the jury, and James Woods, deceased, is on trial. The plaintiffs in this case leased a sawmill on Sawmill run from James Wood, deceased, and refused to pay the last quarter's rent, alleging that they had been interfered with in such a manner that it was impossible to put use the mill to advantage on account of obstructions such as cinders and ashes from Wood's rolling mill having been placed on the ground which they leased. A lot of lumber belonging to the plaintiffs in this case, amounting to $4,375, was seized upon to satisfy the rent, and the case now on trial is an action of trover, to recover for the lumber sold. Maj. A. J. Brown appears for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Woods and Hampton for the defendants.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Bausman vs. Long; Callow's executor vs. Horner & Co.; Moore vs. Wade; Hamilton vs. Galway vs. Marshall; Smith vs. Wilde, administrator; Smith vs. Callery; Heath vs. Sage; McCullough vs. Rump et al.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Judge Collier charged the jury in the libel case of Mellor vs. the *Leader* Publishing Company. Mellor, it will be remembered, had been charged before the Mayor with stealing defrauded a man out of a sum of money, and the *Leader* published the case. Subsequently, however, the defendant was discharged, it appearing that the charge was groundless. The main question was, whether the publication was malicious or not. After defining the law of libel, the Court said: "If in case the defendants had published so plaintiff as having done the gross fraud, in obtaining money from a man under false pretenses. As to whether that publication was libelous, the Court said if it was, and so charged the jury. In the action the defendants had alleged that the last sent a reporter to the Mayor's office, and that he had given a fair and correct report of judicial proceeding in the shape of a libel. The plaintiff in this suit having been charged before the Mayor with the crime published against him in the *Leader*, if that report was a fair and correct one of the hearing, it was a patent defense in Pennsylvania. If it was a public hearing, and public papers had a right to report, provided they do it fairly and correctly. If jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 5 cents—not enough to put the costs on the defendants.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Carl Hetter & Aaron French, on petition being presented and read, H. F. Kunke and Wm. McLain were appointed appraisers of the estate of the assignee.

Sterling Ferrell vs. Simon Beymer, an action on an oil contract, tried before Judge Stowe. Verdict for plaintiff for $6,300, subject to the opinion of the court on question of law reserved.

John Smith vs. Patrick Grosby, action to recover damages for injury done to a horse. Verdict for plaintiff for $32.

In the case of James & Co. vs. W. C. Taylor, an action on a book account, the jury found for the defendants.

John McLaughlin vs. Thomas and R. J. Connell, owners as McGowan & Connell, action for wages and labor done. On trial before Judge Stowe.

The case of Henry Best vs. the Birmingham Fire Insurance Company, an action to recover insurance money, is on trial before Judge Collier.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Canfield for use vs. Oeffner; Hays vs. Cooper; Marshall & Co. vs. Chambers; Colburn & Co. vs. Skriner; Mack vs. Dickey et al.; Simpson vs. Wegley.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Lewis Keuman and Anthony Mumper, indicted on oath of H. J. Heinz for malicious trespass, was found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Margaret Wood, indicted on oath of George Colston for perjury, was found not guilty, and the prosecutor was directed to pay the costs.

Theodore Miller was found guilty of larceny on oath of John C. Bausy.

A volle prosequi was allowed in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Sarah Stanates, indicted on oath of George Colston, for perjury.

John Haney, indicted on oath of William Valner, for larceny by bailee, was found guilty.

Commonwealth vs. William, *alias* "Buck" McCluskey and Charles McKibben, indicted on oath of Michael Malone, for larceny and receiving stolen goods, McCluskey previously plead guilty and McKibben was tried and found not guilty.

Robert Wray, indicted on oath of William Hartford for felonious assault in shooting at the prosecutor, was found guilty.

Peter Slater was found guilty of larceny, on oath of James Carr, but was recommended to the mercy of the Court.

The business was next arranged on a charge of having stolen three goats the property of David Duntseath. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Thos. Mulcarrow, et al. A. Roth.
David Nichols et al. Jos. Brown.
Thos. Quinn. John Kennedy et. al.
Robt Pounds. Alex. McKay.
Nellie Evert. H. Wilson.
Ralph Sawyer. Henry Kolezin.
Mary Angie. Wm. Sarver.
James McQuiston. Jas. Donovan.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Petitions and Remonstrances—Ordinance to Fix the Salaries of City Officers, &c.

A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch met at the usual hour, Mr. McBrier in the chair.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. Bepler presented a remonstrance against the approval of the report of the viewers on the opening of River avenue. Referred.

Mr. Ackley, petition for sewer on Western avenue. Referred.

Also, remonstrance against sewer on Western avenue. Referred.

Also, petition from property holders on Outlet alley, also for permission to grade said alley. Referred.

Mr. Zinkand presented a remonstrance from citizens against the action of the Street Committee in awarding the contract for the grading and paving of Charles street to a bidder who was not the lowest responsible one that offered.

Mr. Patterson asked to make an explanation on the part of the committee, which request was granted. He referred to the action of parties representing the matter to the disadvantage of the committee, and using the press for that purpose. He said the committee would not go into the papers, but proposed to fight it out on the streets. Mr. Patterson said the reason Mr. Myers was not acceptable to the committee, was that he had failed to do good work in the past, and was willing to underbid, and the right hand to make your enterprise a success. A great deal of money depends upon your own exertions. Your work does not end with the staple completion of the road; you must be zealous and indefatigable, ready to grapple new business, and from the spirit of enthusiasm with which you have turned out to-day, you will be able to cope with any possibility of your task. President Cohen and General Superintendent Hyndman, of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville, whose business engagements prevent their being here to-day, have authorized me to express their regrets, while they also desire that their congratulations be offered.

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Supreme Court—Justices Agnew, Sharswood, Williams and Mercur.

Wm. McArthur and others vs. Cyrus Kitchin. Error to Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Bole for plaintiffs in error, and Church contra.

Chas. H. Prescott vs. Wm. A. Burkwalter. Error to Common Pleas of Jefferson county. Argued by Jenks for plaintiff in error, and Gordon contra.

Barney Vensel, assignee of Susan Vensel appealed vs. Wm. Mullen and others, appellee. Appeal from Common Pleas of Clarion county. Argued by Corbett for appellant, and Jenks contra.

Barkley and others vs. Vega & Bro. Error to Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Brawley for plaintiff, and Guiley contra.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. & A. T. Douthett, Allegheny City, bankrupts. Petition of J. H. Bailey, assignee, was presented and read. He made over the sale of certain dry goods in the store of said bankrupts, on the same to be sold at public sale.

Samuel McClurkan in trust for Fort Pitt Banking Company et al. vs. George Keefer, Fred. W. Keefer and William Hummel, of Allegheny City, partners as Keifer & Co. On motion of Chas. Liggett, solicitor for petitioner and creditors, the said debtors were adjudged bankrupts, and the matter referred to Register Sheffler.

United States vs. Morris Lang, liquor dealer, indicted for non-payment of special tax. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced accordingly.

United States vs. John Mardis, indicted for passing counterfeit National bank notes. Trial.

On motion of C. Heydrick, Esq., N. B. Smiley, Esq., and F. W. Hays, Esq., of Venango county, were admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

TRUE BILLS.